The Sunday Oregonian.

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GRANT IN PEACE.

The Difficulties Encountered in Forming the First Cabinet

Results of Inexperience, but Nothing which the Old Soldier for a Moment Thought was Insurmountable

[Copyrighted by Gen. Adam Badeau.]

On the 4th of March, Grant refused the company of the outgoing president on his way to the capitol and Johnson remained at the White House, signing his last papers, until noon. That he made room for the man whom he had detested more than any other, who had done more than any other to foil his plans and thwart his wishes and now was to supplant him and demolish whatever of a policy Johnson had been able to establish by obstinacy or circumstance or craft. At the capitol another of Grant's rivals, Chief Justice Chase, administered the oath of that office which he had himself so earnestly hoped and striven to attain.

And thus the highest honor that any American could achieve was added to the military glories already heaped on Grant. He was very reserved and even restrained, colder in manner than ever before, and evidently felt the gravity of his position, the full dignity of his office. I had never seen him so impressed but once before. In the first day's battle in the Wilderness he was almost stern at times and wore his gloves and sword; both were unusual circumstances with him and they seemed to me to indicate his sense of the novel and increased responsibilities, for that was his first battle as general-in-chief of the armies. On the first day of his presidency there were no trappings of office to assume, but he bore himself with a distant and almost frigid demeanor that marked how much he felt he was removed from those who had hitherto been in some sort his associates. That day there was no geniality, no familiar jest, hardly a smile; but the man who became the chief of a nation of fifty millions and stepped into the ranks of earth's mightiest potentates might well be grave.

HIS PERSONAL STAFF

attended him to the capitol and afterward to the White house, where their military relations with him ceased. He desired them to meet him the next morning in the cabinet chamber, and then returned to his private residence, which his family did not vacate for several weeks. He directed me, however, to remain at the White house and receive any communications for him during the day. In this way it happened that his first correspondence as president was with me. I give it in full:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 4, 1869.

Dear General:—Mr George H. Stuart is one of a committee, the others being the chief justice and Senator Frelinghuysen, who desire to present you in the name of some religious society with a bible. They will wait on you whenever you say—except that the chief justice must be at the supreme court, and Mr. Stuart leaves here to-morrow night. If you will send word to me what time will suit you, I will let Mr. Stuart know. Mr. Stuart proposes to-morrow morning before 10 o'clock or if the court does not meet till 12 before that time. With great respect, your obedient servant,

ADAM BADEAU.

To the President of the United States.

My note was returned, and on the back of it Grant pencilled these words, the first he wrote as president.

"Tomorrow before 10 A. M., at my house, or between 12 A. M. and 3 P. M., at the executive mansion. U. S. G."

The meeting took place in his cabinet room, and Chase presented the bible, expressing a hope that its contents might enable Grant to fill his high office worthily. The chief justice must have required a full share of Christian sentiment to enable him to perform the task.

DISPOSING OF HIS STAFF.

Immediately afterward Grant received his staff for the last time, and announced the disposition he made of them. Three were nominally placed on the staff of Sherman, who succeeded Grant as general-in-chief, but they were in reality to be on duty at the executive mansion. Horace Porter was to act as private secretary, and Babcock to assist him. Comstock had some nominal duties from which he soon requested to be relieved, and was ordered to duty as an engineer; Dent remained as aide-de-camp with ceremonial functions, and Parker was shortly afterward appointed commissioner of Indian affairs. I was assigned a room at the Executive mansion, where I was to finish my Military History and to have some charge of Grant's unofficial letters for a while, but when I saw the president alone he informed me that he meant to give me the mission to Belgium. He did not wish, however, to appoint me at once, lest it should provoke a charge of favoritism.

A few weeks before the 4th of March, as nothing was said by Grant to either Rawlins or Washburne of their future, both became ill. Rawlins went off to Connecticut, and from there it was reported to Grant that he was dying. Grant sent for him and told him he was to be secretary of war, whereupon Rawlins at once got very much better. But Washburne was ill of the same disease, and to him Grant now offered the position of secretary of the interior. Rawlins, of course, was satisfied with his promised dignity, but Washburne would have preferred to be secretary of the treasury. This position, however, Grant designed for A. T. Stewart, the well-known merchant of New York. He thought that a man who had managed his own affairs so well must be successful with the finances of the nation. Stewart was, indeed, the first of those designed for cabinet positions whom Grant informed of his intention. With his great business it was necessary that he should be apprised in advance, so that he might make his arrangements in time.

WASHBURNE'S DESIRE.

When Washburne was positive that he could not obtain the portfolio of the treasury, he asked for the state department, but Grant was unwilling to make the appointment. Washburne then declared that he would prefer to be minister to France, and to this Grant consented. But Washburne again requested as a personal favor that he might hold the position of secretary of state for a few days. The consideration this would give him afterward both at home and in his new position was something he thought Grant should not refuse. Washburne, indeed, had been a devoted friend, had made many opportunities for Grant in the days when Grant needed them, had first suggested and afterwards urged in congress every one of Grant's promotions that required legislative action, from brigadier-general of volunteers to general of the armies, and if Grant was under obligations to any human being it was to Washburne. He knew besides that Washburne had expected more than he was receiving, that he was a disappointed man, as he well might be, and Grant consented to the temporary appointment of secretary of state, with the understanding that no important places were to be filled while Washburne held the position that he was to have the name but not the authority.

James F. Wilson, of Iowa, was offered the permanent position, but declined it, on the ground that he had no private fortune, and that the salary was insufficient for the inevitable expenses that must be incurred. Wilson also felt that his abilities were better fitted for other fields. Rawlins had suggested Wilson's name. But after Rawlins knew that he was himself to be a cabinet minister he felt free to offer advice on many points, and in fact regained an influence, if not an ascendency, which at one time seemed to have waned.

RAWLINS AND SCHOFIELD.

Rawlins, however, was not to be secretary of war immediately. Schofield was to hold over for a while. He had proved himself a friend in a position where he might have given Grant trouble, and this recognition was his reward. Rawlins was Grant's first secretary of war.

No other appointments to the cabinet were made known in advance, even to those for whom they were intended. The other ministers first read their names in the newspapers on the 5th of March. A few days before the inauguration Adolph E. Borie, of Philadelphia, was in Washington, and on the 3d of March he called on the president-elect. Grant had given orders that no visitors whatever should be received, he had only a few hours left, in which he intended to close his business as general-in-chief. When Borie was refused admission he sent his card to me, and begged me to procure him two or three moments audience. He had two friends with him from Philadelphia whom he was extremely anxious to present to Grant, and he promised not to remain or to mention politics. Accordingly I suggested that as Borie had been so good a friend he might be accorded a moment's interview. Grant yielded, and Borie and his friends came in. There had been a vast deal of talk in the newspapers about a cabinet minister from Pennsylvania, and Grant at once inquired, "Well, Mr. Borie, have you come to learn who is to be the man from Pennsylvania?"

A SURPRISE.

Borie disclaimed any curiosity, and two days afterward, returning to Philadelphia, he read on the train that his own name had been sent to the senate as secretary of the navy. He was "the man from Pennsylvania," and that was the first he knew about it.

Grant, indeed, looked upon cabinet ministers as upon staff officers, whose personal relations with himself were so close that they should be chosen for personal reasons, a view that his experience in civil affairs somewhat modified. If he had served a third term in the presidency his selections for the cabinet would hardly have been made because he held the men as companions or regarded them as personal friends. At this time, also, Rawlins was constantly urging that Grant should have no men about him who could possibly become his rivals. He was always pointing to the trouble that Chase and Seward and other aspirants had made in Lincoln's cabinet, and declaring that a man who would not subordinate his own ambition to that of his chief should not be allowed to enter the cabinet. Grant never replied to remarks like these, but he would have been no more than human if he remembered them. He certainly now took no man into his cabinet whose presidential aspirations seemed likely to come into conflict with his own.

And Grant from the first, I am sure, desired a re-election. He did not say so, but no man can hold the presidential office and not be anxious for this endorsement from the people. The ambition is both proper and inevitable, and Grant entertained it, like every president who either followed or preceded him. I have, however, no idea that he was planning for re-election thus early and he certainly never admitted to me, either at the time or afterward, that such motives affected him in the selection of cabinet ministers. Nevertheless, I thought then, and I think still, that he was determined to have no rivals near the throne.

THE FULL LIST.

On the 5th of March the cabinet appointments were sent to the senate. Washburne was to be secretary of state, Stewart, secretary of the treasury, Borie, secretary of the navy, Cresswell, postmaster-general, Hoar, attorney-general, and Cox, secretary of the interior. Schofield remained secretary of war. It was soon discovered that Stewart was ineligible to the post for which he had been named. The law declared that no person engaged in trade could be appointed secretary of the treasury. Grant had been ignorant of this provision, and the entire senate was equally so, for the nomination was confirmed unanimously. As soon, however, as the disability was ascertained, Grant requested that Stewart should be exempted by congress from the operation of the law, but this the senate was unwilling to concede, and Stewart's name was accordingly withdrawn. Both Grant and Stewart were greatly mortified at the result. Stewart offered to place his business in the hands of trustees during his entire term of office and to devote the proceeds to some charity of public interest, but this was insufficient to remove the scruples of the senate, and Grant could not delay the formation of his cabinet. Stewart felt sore because Grant gave him up so soon, and their friendship was never again so intimate as it once had been. The whole occurrence provoked much harsh criticism, and it was said that if Grant had consulted men of civil experience, and not trusted entirely to his own judgment and knowledge, the blunder would never have been made.

GEORGE H. BOUTWELL

Was hurriedly selected for the post, but as he and Hoar were both from Massachusetts, another change became inevitable. Hoar, indeed, remained in his place a year, and was nominated for the position of chief-justice on his retirement, but the senate refused to confirm him. He naturally disliked to be displaced to make room in another department, and his relations with the president were always somewhat strained. He knew from the first that his position was insecure, and was never the warm friend of the president that as cabinet minister he might otherwise have been. At least so Grant always thought.

And, now, as Wilson declined the position of secretary of state, and Washburne was not to be allowed to remain, it became necessary to find a substitute. In this emergency Grant offered the place to Hamilton Fish, of New York, and sent Col. Babcock, one of the new secretaries, to that city with the proposition. The offer was entirely unexpected by Fish, and at first he was not inclined to accept it. He would indeed have preferred the post of minister to England, and it required some urging before he consented to enter the cabinet. Thus the two most important places in the new government were filled by men who were not originally selected by Grant, men, however, who proved themselves not only the efficient public servants they had been before, but as faithful friends to their new chief as any of his earlier or later associates.

BORIE'S RELUCTANCE.

Meanwhile Borie had read the notification of his appointment as secretary of the navy, and came to Washington to thank the president and decline the honor. I was intimate with him and knowing his reluctance to accept the post I met him at the station to do what I could to change his feeling. I represented the unfortunate condition of affairs, the frequent changes and disappointments, the blunder about Stewart, the uncertainty about Fish and Cox and Hoar, who had all been taken by surprise, and the discredit it would bring on the new administration if still another cabinet minister delayed or declined. Borie was personally very much attached to Grant, and I urged that his acquiescence under the circumstances would be an act of positive friendship. He finally consented to remain in the cabinet for a few months, until the president could find a successor without increasing the public dissatisfaction at these frequent changes. Of course it was his regard for Grant that decided Borie, but he often laughingly said to me that but for my urging he would not have entered the cabinet.

Cox and Hoar also finally accepted the honor tendered, but not until the former general in chief discovered that he could not order eminent civilians into office as he had been used to send soldiers to a new command. He was somewhat surprised that any one should hesitate to accept the position he offered, but as a matter of fact nearly every member of his cabinet but Rawlins had to be urged to take his place. Even if their ambition was gratified, the suddenness of the summons found them unprepared; they had their private affairs to arrange, and every man assuming a high political place desires some time to fit himself properly for his new career.

CHANGES WITHIN A YEAR.

Thus Washburne was supplanted in a week by Fish, Stewart's name was withdrawn and Boutwell's substituted. Schofield was followed before the end of the month by Rawlins, and in less than a year Akerman succeeded Hoar. All of these changes came from Grant's inexperience and from the secrecy with which he had veiled his intentions not only from the individuals most affected, but from others who might have predicted or perhaps prevented what occurred.

Finally, however, the cabinet was constructed and the new president began his administration of the government. He was the same man who had been surrounded at Belmont and nearly crushed at Shiloh, who had plodded through the marshes of Vicksburg and fought the weary forty days in the Wilderness. He had made indeed a false start but it was not the first time, and one rebuff never daunted or discouraged Grant. He remembered that he had overcome Johnson in politics as well as Lee in war, and he felt no unwillingness or inability to cope with his new difficulties.

ARTISTS' MODELS.

Something as Essential to the Painter as his Brushes.

The Professional Class and the Society Amateurs who are Vain of their Figures—One Little Romance

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

Such people as buy pictures or derive pleasure from looking at pictures owned by their richer neighbors have very little idea of the important aid given to our artists by their models. The model is not less essential to the painter of figure pieces than his brushes. Every branch of art that illustrates the various emotions of humanity, from the pen and ink caricaturist whose amusing sketches appear in the newspapers up to the artist in oils whose signature on a canvas makes it worth $1000, depends almost entirely for success on models. The artist finds inspiration for a fitting subject to paint in his own mind or by studies of the poets. But without the assistance of the model the picture would never be painted. Hence there are a great many people in New York who find posing for artists a sufficiently remunerative occupation to enable them to live comfortably. Posing in studios is a regular profession, which demands a certain amount of physical ability and which is very well paid.

PRICES PAID.

Some models, of course, receive higher prices than others. The average amount given for their services is 40 cents an hour, but there are plenty to be had for as low as 25 cents, and at least one young lady in the city cannot be hired for less than $5 an hour. She is a burlesque actress and is blessed with a figure so perfect that she easily finds artists of the wealthier sort willing to pay this exorbitant price in order to have her pose for their nudes. In addition to a form and limbs that are faultless she has a great range of facial expression and can simulate any emotion necessary for the picture. This young creature is rapidly growing rich out of the artists. She drives in her own coupe to the studios and lives in one of the finest apartment houses in town. She takes a great interest in art, pays fancy prices for pictures painted of herself, and very often lends money to her artist friends when they are hard up. When a picture for which she has posed is in any of the exhibitions she is always to be found there on reception days with some actress friends and making no attempt to disguise the fact that she is proud of the symmetry of her figure. She is not the only one on the stage who adds to a theatrical salary by posing for artists. Actors and actresses by the nature of their profession are able to assume various expressions of face which other models find it difficult, if not impossible, to do. They have leisure in the afternoons, and find it a lucrative as well as a pleasant task to while away a few hours before theater time in the studio.

THE PROFESSIONAL MODEL.

These, however, are the exceptional models. The great majority is composed of men, women and children, who follow no other occupation. They are of all ages, all nationalities, all types of form and feature required by artists. Some of them, owing to the possession of a certain artistic excellence, are engaged all the time. Others find it hard work to support themselves. The social peculiarity most noticeable in models is their taciturnity. When one applies for work at a studio she enters the door so softly that the artist scarcely knows of her presence. He looks up from his canvas as her skirts rustle. "Model, sir," she says in a half whisper. "What for?" he asks. "Hands and neck," she replies, or whatever may be her specialty. If he is working at a picture which needs such features as she has he engages her at so much an hour, or may make a bargain by the week. After this she never speaks. At the appointed hour every morning she comes to the studio and takes her pose silently. After the sitting is over she cleans his palette, washes his brushes and quits the studio without a word. She is no more human to him than a lay figure or a bit of drapery. When she is dismissed at the completion of her work he takes her address, but instead of her name he substitutes "Torso," "Limbs," "Head," or whatever specialty he used her for as a study. Models as a general thing are neither looked upon during sittings nor remembered afterward by their employers as human creatures. When the artist wants to paint a particular feature he looks over his list of addresses, or asks his friends to find a foot, a lip or an eye. He studies the various tints of flesh and the undulating curves of a nude figure with a fidelity to art that renders him almost unconscious that it is nature which poses before him.

THE ART SCHOOL.

The art school at the Academy of Design employs a number of models regularly by the season. Some of them sit for the portrait classes and exhibit in the students paintings a great diversity of wrinkles and rosy cheeks, youth and age, and various arrangements of costume. But the most of the models pose nude for the life class. There is a dressing room near the platform, from which the model comes at the class hour and ascends the pedestal. For a space of ten feet around a line is drawn, beyond which no pupil is allowed to pass. Here the perfectly nude model poses for fifteen minutes at a time, with five minutes intervals for rest. Most of the nude models are young men and women in whose bodies the muscular strength of the one sex and the beautiful curves of the other are finely developed. About a certain model who poses at the academy there is a good deal of mystery. She insists on wearing constantly a heavy black veil, which hides her features from all recognition. Whether she covers her face because it is homely or whether she is too modest to allow her identity to be known are questions that none of the students have ever been able to solve. She has a perfect figure and is, beyond all question, youthful. Further than this no one in the art school can find out anything about her. The veiled model remains still as she was at first, a beautiful mystery.

SOCIETY WOMEN.

The recent developments in the suit brought against Mr. La Farge disclosed to the public that a great number of society women pose as models for their artist friends. This has been a matter familiar enough among art circles since pictures were fashionable. A well shaped woman is no less vain of her form than a pretty woman is conceited over her face. To have her shapely contour portrayed on canvas is one of the greatest gratifications that a finely-proportioned woman can have. So it is very usual among certain light headed society girls to follow the example of Napoleon's sister, who sat for a "Venus" to Canova, to pose for artists whose secrecy they can depend upon. Some of them sit half-draped, but others evince no hesitation to pose nude, with the proviso that another girl's head shall be used to complete the figure. They are not indeed very patient models. They want to chatter all the time of the sitting, and have hard work to hold a pose steadily for even five minutes. But the artist who is popular in society circles can find a luxury of models that an obscure painter cannot. One of our cleverest young artists has just finished a nude Hebe, in the progress of whose painting he used four different young society girls as models, who felt highly complimented at being asked to pose for the various charms of the figure. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that neither their parents nor the public know anything about it.

FINDING A MODEL.

It is not, however, always an easy thing for the artist to find in the general run of models exactly what he wants to suit the subject of his picture. Two or three years ago one of our finest painters was in despair to get a certain figure for his composition. None of the professional models would suit him and he had almost relinquished the idea of his picture, when, to distract his mind, he went to the theater one night. It was a burlesque, a thing of tinsel and music and pretty girls. Suddenly, during the progress of the piece, the artist uttered an exclamation, and, jumping from off his chair, rushed out of the house. He made his way to the stage door and sent his card to the manager. The name on the card was a great one and the manager was obsequious at the sight of it. When the artist gained admittance behind the scenes he requested that the chorus girls should all pass before him in review. As they filed past he watched each one closely, and finally discovered the girl whose peculiar figure had attracted his attention in front. He at once engaged her at a salary double what she earned at the theater and carried her off triumphantly. The picture was finished and achieved a great success at the spring exhibition of the Academy.

When the "Pirates of Penzance" was first produced there was a pretty chorus girl in the cast, of whom the editor of an art journal was enamored. He engaged an artist to make a pencil sketch of the girl. But the artist was not less pleased with her charms than the editor himself, and made the sketch a finished and exquisite study. It was engraved for the front page of the magazine, and created such a furore in art and society circles that from a humble member of the chorus the fortunate girl became in a way famous and had her salary tripled by the manager. Her name was then and is now Billee Barlow.

A BIT OF ROMANCE.

One afternoon some years ago Winslow Homer was chatting in his studio to a wealthy young gentleman who was looking about for pictures to add to his collection. While they were conversing a very pretty girl entered. "Dear me!" said Homer, in a tone of irritation, "it is too bad I cannot use you this afternoon, Miss So and So. I have just had word from the other model saying that she is ill." Then turning to his customer the artist explained that the other had been posing for him in "A Fishing Flirtation," which he was in a hurry to have finished for the exhibition. The girl was so charming that the young gentleman gallantly asked permission to pose with her. Mr. Homer gladly accepted the substitute and sat them together in a position of much tenderness. It took a number of sittings to finish the picture, and at its completion the young fellow was desperately in love with the fair model. He bought the picture the moment it was dry and proposed to the one who had helped him to sit for it. They have been married now for over two years, and seem to have never forgotten the love that was born from a fishing flirtation. There is a good deal of romance connected with the models in the studios sometimes. A few of them are of such quick intelligence and fine taste that in watching the artists paint they learn to paint themselves, and in time have studios of their own. Others fall in love with their artist employers and raise a tremendous row when they find that reciprocation of the feelings is out of the question.

MARRYING HIS MODEL.

Now and then an artist will marry his model and live very happily with her. There was a wedding of this sort last winter. Frederick W. Freer married a remarkably pretty and intelligent model, who was held in such high esteem in the Bohemian world that all the artists in the city united in their good wishes and wedding presents to the young couple.

If the public ever thinks of the models at all it generally believes them to be of dissolute lives and wanting in all modesty. But a little reflection will show that this estimate is not only unjust, but foolish. Dissipation would very soon rob the form of those charms that are valuable in the artistic world. The model has to live as carefully and orderly as the actor, to keep a symmetrical figure from corpulency. And to them there is nothing immodest in posing before an artist. He makes pictures and statues out of them, they earn a living out of him. Without their assistance art would be confined to a narrow sphere. Take them as a body they are a very decent, orderly and indispensable set of men and women, who, without any talent to make themselves famous, shall yet be admired by later generations as the eyes and noses, bodies and legs and various component parts that go to make up the figures in canvasses painted a century ago. HILARY BELL.

GEN. NELSON A. MILES

Some of the Peculiarities of the Soldier who Bagged Wicked Geronimo

F. C. Crawford in New York World.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the successful captor of Geronimo, is regarded by his associates as the luckiest man in the army. Certainly he is the most successful. He has an absolute confidence in himself, and has never yet undertaken anything in the line of his profession where he has not succeeded. When he was assigned to the task of capturing Geronimo, those who knew him were perfectly confident that he would succeed, although Gen. Crook, one of the most skillful Indian fighters, had after years of effort failed. Gen. Miles is a democrat, [A mistake, he is a republican.—ED. OREGONIAN.] and commended himself to the president's attention during a visit to Washington at inauguration time. He then sought to impress the president with his plan for the settlement of the Indian question so that the Indians should cease to be an object of expense and source of trouble to the government. Gen. Miles believes in the abolishment of all Indian reservations, the breaking up of tribal relations and the placing of them upon lands to which they would hold the title in severalty. He would sustain the Indians at the beginning of the experiment, but would give them to understand that they would have to shift for themselves after that period had elapsed.

The president was so favorably impressed with Gen. Miles that he gave his plans great attention. The fact that Gen. Miles had been successful in making the Oregon reservation Indians self sustaining after a trial period of five years was the strongest possible argument that could have been offered. Gen. Miles's later successes will entitle him all the more to the confidence of the president, as the latter was very much in earnest in his desire to have the Apache outrages ended. It is certain that Gen. Miles in the future will be the leading army authority upon the subject of the treatment of the Indians. Gen. Miles is a student of public questions outside of military channels. If we were to have a war to-morrow he would speedily develop as a great figure. He is one of the few officers of the army who, having had all the experience of the great war of the rebellion, is yet young. He was a major general in the army of the United States at 24 years of age in the closing year of the rebellion. He is not now over 45 years of age and is one of the youngest of the brigadier generals. It is only a question of time when he will succeed, by legitimate promotion, to the command of the army of the United States.

Gen. Miles has absolute command over his nerves. It would be impossible to startle him so that he would show signs of perturbation upon his stoical face. He has as much command over his features as any of the Indians of the far border. An officer of his staff in speaking to me the other day of the great natural control of Gen. Miles, related an incident which occurred during the garrison life at Fort Leavenworth. He said they were all busy at work in Gen. Miles office. They were seated about a long table in a large room, whose numerous windows were all open. The day was warm, mild and quiet. Suddenly, without an instant of preliminary warning to the officers, who were busy with their work, a regular cyclone of wind, thunder and rain burst with a roar and terrific crash upon the building. Doors were slammed and papers swept clean from every desk in a second; the quiet light of the room was suddenly transformed into a dull gloom. The lightning that followed was dazzling, while the thunder was incessant and loud as the roar of artillery. The nervous shock occasioned by the change was shown by the perfect paralysis for the moment of the staff officers. One lieutenant was so affected that he fell over backwards. But Gen. Miles never moved or even lifted his head. He did not stop writing the letter upon which he was engaged. His only remark was to direct an orderly near by to close the windows.

Gen. Miles has many profound admirers among the Indians. They like his dignity, his self command, and his absolute adherence to his word. They trust him absolutely. I have been told that Geronimo has said after conferring with his captor that the bitterness of defeat and capture was softened when he came to see this great chief. Army officers are fond of discounting Miles's many successes by speaking of his luck. But while it may be true that he has had more favorable opportunities than many others, it is equally true that he has always had the ability to take the fullest possible advantage of every opportunity offered. If this country should have a war within the next ten or twelve years, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who graduated from a Boston store into the army in 1861, would in all probability be its principal hero. He has the ripe ability, tried courage and the vigor of youth so necessary to make a great military name.

NEW YORK LETTERS.

The Coming City Election a Momentous Political Event

Spiritualism and Sleight of Hand—Hermann's Vanishing Lady—The Violet Cameron and Lord Lonsdale Scandal

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The local election in New York this fall will be the most momentous political event in the history of the city. For the first time the working men have set themselves squarely in opposition to the old political parties that have always been profuse in their promises of assistance, but conspicuous in their failure to fulfill those obligations. Henry George, who is the standard bearer of the workingmen in this canvass, and who is their candidate for mayor, is not a professional politician nor is he a mere theorist as he has been often called, but is entitled to be regarded as one of their number. Personally he is below medium height, bald headed, red bearded, clear eyed, quick and alert in manner, and he is dead in earnest. I never met a man who impressed me more deeply with his sincerity and truthfulness than Henry George. With a man like this for a leader, a man who is conducting his canvass openly and without whispered conferences with ward heelers, saloon keepers and political bummers, a man who has been a wage earner for much of his life, and knows the needs of the laborer, the campaign opened by the working men will be vigorous. Within the present month we may look to see the labor movement fostered by the republicans in the hope of widening the breach that it is already making in the democratic party, and incident to this method of campaigning the republicans may suffer a slight loss themselves.

Mr. George, when seen at his political head quarters the other day, expressed his satisfaction with the "run" that was about beginning. He considers himself advantageously situated in being a stranger to politicians, for, if elected mayor, he is determined on ridding the city departments as far as possible of the corruptionists who hold places there, of the idlers who are paid large salaries for holding down easy chairs, of the incompetent and weak, who have been put in positions of trust through "political influence." "New York is reputed to be badly governed," said he, "and my first duty would be to ascertain how and in what departments bad government exists. If I found that thefts were going on in the dock department, for instance, or blackmail in the police department, or that injustice was being done by the assessors, you may be sure that I would do my best to relieve the present incumbents of their trust and put in honest men. To that end I must have liberty of action, and the city must secure thorough self government. I can hardly expect to put my land theories into practice in the city of New York just yet," he added with a smile, "but there are abuses that cry loudly for reform. The tenement system should be abolished, or mitigated, court procedures should be simplified, the work of the sanitary officials should be more thorough and impartial, and there are many things looking to the health, comfort and enjoyment of the people that will receive attention."

Henry George is utterly fearless, and he means what he says. Though he is devoid of political ambition in the ordinary sense of the term—his desire to effect reforms taking precedence over his desire to work them out himself—the mayoralty of New York is not likely to be his stepping place.

Henry Ward Beecher's holiday, if such it can be called since it involves constant lecturing and preaching, will last for nearly a month longer, but he may be able to occupy his pulpit on the last Sunday of the month. Much indignation has been aroused among his parishioners and friends by the reports from various quarters on the other side of the failure of his lectures and public indifference to his preaching. He enjoys the enmity of some Britons, but he has gained the esteem and friendship of thousands of others. A gentleman who returned to New York a few days ago reports that at every Beecher meeting he attended in England the hall was crowded to the doors, and that the attention and enthusiasm were spontaneous.

Dr. R. S. Storrs, who resumed his pulpit in Brooklyn on a recent Sunday, and who is a man of twice the learning and half the popularity of the pastor of Plymouth, still leads the conservative element in the Congregational church, as Beecher leads the liberal. It is doubtful if the breach between these eminent divines will be narrowed before the death of either—an event that may be looked for in the near future, though Mr. Beecher resents with spirit the appellation of "venerable." There was a touch of humor and a touch of pathos in the pulpit announcement by Mr. Beecher of a missionary meeting in his rival's church just before his departure for England. "I hope you'll all consider yourselves at liberty to go," he said, drily. "I should like to be allowed to go myself." C. M. SKINNER.

SPIRITUALISM AND SLEIGHT OF HAND.

I am always glad to go to a spiritualistic seance or a sleight of hand performance, because I always manage to discover the trick which invariably puzzles all the rest of the victims. You may be sure, therefore, that when Hermann announced a performance last Sunday evening at Wallack's theater for the benefit of the Charleston sufferers, and the initial performance of his new trick, "The Vanishing Lady," I could not miss the opportunity, especially as I could humor my inclinations as well as my curiosity. From the description of my friends from Paris the trick of the "Vanishing Lady" was done much better in Paris, where Hermann announced he had purchased the novelty and which has been the sensation in the Eden Musee for some months past. Mme. Heller appeared in light drapery, a rug was placed on the stage, a large sheet of paper and a chair thereon, the lady sitting on the chair. Then Hermann enveloped her in a thin but not gauzy dark green sheet that completely covered her, while revealing the contour of her figure. In Paris almost instantly the covering was removed and the lady had vanished, but Hermann required slow music and it was several moments before the sheet was removed and the vacant chair discovered. Of course he directed attention by glances to every part of the stage than that he sought not to, the rear corner, where he touched a spring that I immediately detected, letting his wife and chair drop to the regions below, while the apparent gauze sustained (by its vertical folds) its position. Theories that mirrors were used, producing an optical delusion, were advanced, but very careful scrutiny, always watch the magician and not the point at which he directs attention—discovered the spring, but nothing that I could hear the [illegible]

I have never read an exposé of Heller's Psycho trick, which has mystified all beholders. The [illegible] figure of a Turk, with a head and arm [illegible] of figures across the front is placed on a hollow glass cylinder. At Heller's command Psycho masters the most intricate calculations and squares, the head and arm moving from side to side, the latter selecting figures and placing them to form a correct answer. The theory was that the head and arm were moved by electric wires, but the glass support rendered that impossible. It puzzled me for a time but I finally discovered—just how [illegible] that it was worked by compressed air circulating in the glass cylinder from one of the feet of the pedestal. The assistant in the wing worked the supply tube by a ball, one [illegible] setting the arm in moving, two dropping [illegible] figure, a third picking it up, when [illegible] until another double press [illegible] the numeral in its place. The [illegible] of which was connected with a pocket bat[illegible] you have seen those electric flashing scarf pins—and gave the cue for the figures, he being a lightning calculator. Years ago it took me three nights to discover the trick of the Sphinx or Egyptian head that rose out of the table after the removal of a box. The table stood in the center of the stage, apparently perfectly clear underneath, with one corner facing the audience. The head talked and was obviously alive, but there was no possibility of its being connected with a body, because the top of the table was not one and a half inches thick and it was entirely clear underneath. On the third night, having exhausted all my theories, I threw a putty ball from a flower I carried with me in the direction of the table and finding it lodged in the air I soon discovered that the table had a looking glass between each leg, the magician being careful never to be caught in the reflection, and that there was no reflection of the surroundings. The same way a little investigation always proves that the materialization at a spiritual seance is the medium impersonating, because whenever I scatter tacks over the floor spirits can't stand them and the medium is always lame when he or she emerges from the cabinet. JOHN D'ARME.

THE LORD LONSDALE SCANDAL.

An utterly unjustifiable importance has been given by the daily press to the marital scandal of the recently arrived English actress, Miss Violet Cameron, simply because she is followed by Lord Lonsdale, who claims to be her dramatic manager. Long before this reaches you the telegraph will have informed you that Mr. Stokes, of the Hoffman house, has virtually put her and her manager out of that house.

Considering Mr. Stokes's historic association with Mr. Fisk and his hotel episode, this action has created a general ripple of comment and surprise.

The public attitude of Lord Lonsdale and Mr. De Bensaude, the actress' husband, is ridiculous to say the least. Lonsdale's relationship to Miss Cameron, so far as the public is concerned, is based upon the court records of London, in which city he appeared as the protector of the lady against her own husband, and on one occasion put the husband out of the house. As a business manager his action excited interest, and business managers everywhere began to inquire if they had not overlooked some of their natural rights. An English justice, however, decided that a husband had a right of access to his wife that no peer of the realm could bar.

Instead of settling his private affairs with Lonsdale, this husband has ever since hung upon the skirts of the wife with one hand and Lord Lonsdale's coattails with the other.

When the Aurania arrived with the manager and star lo and behold, there was the husband on another vessel. Notwithstanding the fact that Lonsdale's intention to accompany Violet Cameron to America had been published in every London paper and the date fixed for sailing the moment this husband got upon the dock he expressed the utmost surprise to hear that the lord had come over with his wife. He wouldn't believe it, dear no! He must look into it. Then he blustered a little about Lonsdale and threatened a good deal of swift punishment. And the reporters, with a catastrophe in their minds' eyes, began to bristle up and dog all hands. Imagine their surprise when they caught Lonsdale and De Bensaude drinking together at Delmonico's in the most confidential manner.

The only result of the reportorial work was to frighten Mr. Stokes of the Hoffman house, who doesn't propose to have any killing done on his new carpets, and so he ordered the pair out of the house. The clamor of the papers over this matter is astonishing.

Miss Cameron is not a pretty woman. She is loudly English, with yellow hair and slightly [illegible] She is not seriously annoyed at the public [illegible] having, I suppose, a thrifty professional mind. She makes her appearance next Monday at the Casino in a musical comedy called "The Commodore." Her preparatory rumpus does not speak well for the patronage of the better class of New York theatre-goers.

Miss Genevieve Ward made her rentree here on Monday night in an adapted version of Scribe's "Verre d'eau" called "The Queen's Favorite." The performance was a complete artistic success and has received only encomiums. This is owing not alone to Miss Ward's efforts, but to the freshness and cleverness of the actors who appear with her. Mr. W. H. Vernon, a newcomer, made an instant hit. He is a refined and rather fascinating personage and a polished actor.

A great deal of comment has been occasioned among newspaper men by the care the *Herald* took to avoid any mention of the eviction of Lord Lonsdale from the Hoffman House. The general belief appears to be that the editor of the *Herald* is one of the lord's friends. NYM CRINKLE.

GOSSIP OF THE CLUBS.

The California millionaire, Mr. John W. Mackay, is the latest lion in the fold at the Carleton club. Unpretentious, modest and retiring, looking like a contented, thoughtful man, with close-cropped light hair, carefully trimmed mustache, reddish, plain face and an air that he would feel more comfortable in his shirtsleeves than "dressed up" in the regulation cutaway, Mr. Mackay would not attract the attention he does if he were not a millionaire whose "striking it rich" when on the point of starvation, and whose wife manages, by her receptions and expenditures, to keep herself the talk in London and Paris, because beyond these facts there is nothing about him to enlist interest any more than if any commonplace, ordinary, "every-day" man. But being a millionaire he attracts attention in a certain class. In the Carleton he is always attended by Tom Ochiltree and Larry Jerome, who amuse him by their stories and in turn laugh at his "chestnuts." If he were poor Mackay would be considered a good fellow, because he enjoys a cigar and will take a drink. But being a millionaire he is proclaimed a prince. He is not considered brilliant in business, but rather lucky, and the fate of Keene is predicted for him unless he shows more strength than he has or surrounds himself with abler counselors. He is not much of a club man, however, and only looks in to please the "boys," and John Chamberlin, who is the animating genius of the club. Mackay orders a table set for half a dozen or more in one of the windows of the cafe at the Hoffman House, giving *carte blanche* (and a [illegible]) to the head waiter, and he invites that number to dine with him from among the first [illegible] he meets. In the club, unless [illegible] arranged his dinners, he would likely be compelled to have the same set every meal. He [illegible] dispenses his hospitality, listening to the [illegible] and repartee with a quiet smile. It is rumored he is the financial backer of Edward Stokes, but it is significant that they're seldom seen together.

Dixey, who is not in the least changed by his London experience, is always surrounded when he appears in the Lotos or the Lambs, because he always has a good story to tell. His favorite time of coming in is midnight, after the play, and he will remain as long as any one else will, or he stays all the morning and all day in rainy weather.

Mr. T. Henry French, the handsome, youthful and wealthy manager of the Grand opera house, owner of all the more successful plays, is an active member of the Lotos, the Lambs, the Jockey club and the actors' fund. He means to be but always isn't sociable, because, as some one says, "he don't know, you know." With his wealth, which insures success, he is destined to become a power in theatrical affairs, indeed, he is that already. His father is the well known play publisher, he is the junior member of the firm. He is better known as a publisher, his yellow-covered play books are known the world over to amateurs as well as professionals. His eyeglasses and smooth rosy features give him more a literary aspect than that of a bustling business man who never misses a point and is always seeking one. He has recently purchased the steam yacht Lorndo, and it is his whim (and advertisement) now to go and meet all the theatrical celebrities in the bay. He will receive Wilson Barrett when he arrives, on behalf of the Lotos club. JOHN D'ARME.

"Running the Concern."

New York Evening Post.

There are two leading foreign socialists here now, Herr Leibknecht, the German, and Mr. Aveling, the Englishman, and they have been talking a good deal, but neither of them give the least sign of revealing what is really the great secret of socialism, namely, who is to manage the great socialistic organization when it is set up—that is, keep the books and accounts, get from every man what he owes, give every man his due, prevent waste, assign work, divide products, and, in fact, as the phrase is, run the concern." The number of men who can do such little jobs of administration under the present regime as managing a railroad or a great store, or commanding an army division, is very small, and they get enormous salaries. But where are we to find people to take charge of the huge industries which the socialists have in contemplation? The only good reason we can think of for concealing them, is that if they were known the capitalists would snap them up at any price.

FRESH FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The Duc d'Aumale, who Married his Children's Governess

Cardinal Newman—John Ruskin—Napoleon's Various Sons—Belgium's Queen—Sir Charles Dilke—Prince Alexander

The Duc d'Aumale created a great sensation among his relatives the other day when he married his children's gouvernante, the Comtesse de Clinchant. It was a morganatic marriage, but that was only to satisfy the prejudices of his people, as there is little prospect of any issue from the connection. The new duchesse was the widow of a soldier of good family, but not noble. Her husband was killed and left her penniless, and then she became the companion of Mme. la Duchesse d'Aumale—a sort of first lady of the bed chamber. When the Queen of Sicily visited her daughter she notified the gouvernante, as she did not wish her daughter's companion to be a commoner. After the duchesse's death Mme. de Clinchant became a second mother to her children, and they regarded her with tender affection. She was at the head of the household, and, though the duc was a [illegible] she was regarded by him and every one else with profound respect and admiration. The duc lost all his children, one after the other, and then he married the woman who had been so near and dear to them. She is nearly [illegible]0 years old and was never pretty, but her sweetness and goodness is such that no one can resist the charm of her noble countenance and gentle manners. Going into exile the duc was not willing to separate from her, and though his family are somewhat horrified at his alliance with a woman of no birth, there will probably be small opposition to it.

A brain that is as restless and active as in days gone by leaves his eminence, Cardinal Newman, whose age falls short of the years of the century by one only, little time for anything but the important work for which there is only the twilight remaining. There are but a privileged few, such as Lord Emly, who pays the cardinal a yearly visit, the Duke of Norfolk and some of the "old boys" who are now permitted to see "The Father." The cardinal is never addressed by the other fathers as "Your Eminence," but as "Father," and spoken of as "The Father." On the other hand, he addresses them as "John," "Lewis," etc. The visitors see the same resolute face, the identical eye which marked the Oxford man who carried on the greatest controversy of our time. The marks of time are to be seen, but they are only typical. The cardinal's voice is very weak—so weak that only those who are close to the pulpit can hear him when preaching. He wore spectacles when a young man, but reads without them now, except when the light is bad.

The following private note from Mr. Ruskin, dated at his home near London, seems full of sadness and pathos. He says: "Life is really too disgustingly short, one has only got one's materials together by the time one can no more use them. But let me say, once for all, in closing this fragment of work, old and new, that I beg my friends very earnestly never to mind paragraphs about me in the public papers. My illnesses, so called, are only brought on by vexation and worry (for which said friends are often themselves in no small degree answerable), and leave me, after a few weeks of wandering thought, much the same as I was before, only a little sadder and wiser. Probably, if I am spared till I am seventy, I shall be as sad and wise as I ever wish to be, and will try to keep so to the end."

George Augustus Sala is authority for the following: "With regard to the query whether I have known any other suppositious sons of Napoleon I can reply 'Yes.' I have seen two—the late Count Walewski, sometime foreign minister to Napoleon III, and an Italian named Emiliania, in his time a noted violin player. I can see him now—it was about 1840—in the orchestra of the Philharmonic concerts, in face and figure the very 'fetch' of dead Cæsar. I have read, too, in the feuilleton of some French paper, that there was also a black or mulatto Napoleon, born in Egypt, with a Nubian for a mamma. The black Napoleon, according to the French feuilletonist, made a shockingly bad end of it, in fact, he was guillotined for murder at Marseilles shortly after the accession of Louis Philippe."

The queen of the Belgians was the heroine of a charming little adventure a few days back. She had received in the morning a letter from her unfortunate sister, the Empress Charlotte, expressing a desire to see her immediately. She at once ordered her little pony carriage, which she drives herself, and set out, but was surprised on her way by a heavy shower and forced to take refuge in some barracks which were near. As it was about luncheon time the officers prepared to improvise a repast for her as well as they were able, but the queen refused to allow them, and said, as she was a new recruit just arrived, she would be satisfied with the ordinary, and made a meal of a plate of cabbage soup and a piece of the mess joint.

The village of Ladis, in the Tyrol, has for generations observed the rule that its maidens must not take husbands outside their own village. Lately, however, Catherine Schranz, reckoned the most beautiful girl in the whole district, accepted the proposal of a suitor from a distant place. The youths of Ladis resented this as a personal injury. Six of them seized her, tied her on a manure cart, and led her through the village, the other youths and boys jeering and singing derisive chants. At length her father rescued her and took proceedings against her assailants who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from four weeks to two months.

A letter from the French watering place where Sir Charles Dilke is living contains the following bit of gossip: "Sir Charles Dilke is here with his wife and boy, living quietly at a little villa. He is so young looking and she is so very attractive. They speak to no one, but such an odd thing happened last Sunday. The judge who decided the Crawford case is also here, and in church he and Sir Charles happened to sit side by side in the same pew. Sir Charles plucked it out bravely and made his responses like a saint and by no means like a martyr.

Spanish society has been thrown into excitement by the sudden exile of one of the handsomest and most dashing officers of the queen's guards. The officer was continually on duty in and about the royal palace. He fell violently in love with his sovereign, and, making no concealment of his passions, revealed it in various ways. One day he made his way to the queen's boudoir, and throwing himself at her majesty's feet, poured forth his tale of passion. But, alas for his devotion! the queen banished him.

A new use for cattle has been apparently found in Prussia, where a band of "smugglers" employed a cow in their attempts to avoid the tax on lace. A strong ten-months-old cow was wrapped around with a quantity of lace valued at $1000. Over this was fitted a false skin so ingeniously constructed as to defy detection. They passed the cow quite easily at the customs office, the men there admiring her size and beauty, some of the officers even offering her feed.

An incident has just taken place at Lille which causes a great stir in military circles. A reservist of Roubaix, one Vernier, the son of a rich banker there, taking offense at an order his captain gave him, slapped the latter in the face and otherwise assaulted him. As this offense, under the military code, is a capital one, Vernier lost no time in flying into Belgium, leaving all his clothes, money and arms at a hotel at Lille.

The emperor of China sleeps with eight handmaids (ch'ang-tsai) sitting upon his bed, and sixteen others (ta-ing) underneath the bed, all of them girls from the ne-wu-fu. Their function is to keep watch over his majesty, and they are not allowed to sneeze, cough, spit or utter any sound.

The Prince of Wales dined recently at the "Palmengarten." After he had left an English family bought, at a very high price, the tablecloth and the knives and forks that his royal highness had used.

A PERILOUS JOURNEY.

The Story of Tom Moore, an Army Messenger in Early Times.

A Trip Over one of the Wildest Sections of Southern Oregon when Surrounded by Murderous Savages.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

Not that Oregon is or has been deficient in genus hero that it is deemed necessary to advance this particular one to the front to emphasize the fact that we have had one, at least, within our borders, of that class of superior beings who have, or their acts have, formed the themes of thousands of epic additions to the literature of all nations but it is to do an act of simple justice to one who (now in his grave) aided in an essential manner, but in his own humble way, to advance the isolated territory of Oregon from a perilous condition of internal Indian warfare, onward and upward to a state of domestic peace and prosperity

Tom Moore is a very plain and not uncommon name, it does not indicate, as do to some old, aristocratic, blue-blood, warrior names of feudal history, that the owner was more than a common mortal or even that he was capable of performing any physical or moral act of bravery above the plane of the most common man yet he was not only morally heroic but did not lack that physical bravery which did when required crown with reasonable success the exercise of his moral courage

A detailed account of all of the acts of heroism performed within the borders of the then territory of Oregon, by our subject, would not be uninteresting matter for the perusal of the general reader, but to present one only out of the many is the present object of the writer

Away down in the pine clad hills of Rogue river, on a small bench, or "Little Meadows," as it was called, one thousand feet in perpendicular hight above the river, was the camp of the Northern battalion of the Second regiment Oregon mounted volunteers, under the command of Col. John Kelsey

It was in the month of April, 185[illegible] The Indian war had not yet been brought to a close and the Indians, with great tenacity, still contested the field For almost a year they had ravaged the settlements in the valleys above and were now down the river with their ill gotten gains

Slowly, but with determined purpose, the Second regiment was following their tracks through the mountain defiles, and had at last located them on a bar, or flat, on the river opposite the Big Meadows, two miles below the camp of the volunteers

Twelve miles up the river, above Kelsey's camp, and on the north or opposite side, Lieut. Col. Chapman, with the Southern battalion, was camped on the summit of Pea Vine mountain, where he had been previously commanded to remain till he received further orders from his chief below

PLAN OF ATTACK CHANGED

Col. Kelsey, after having located the Indians, determined to change his former plan of Chapman's advance, and have him march his battalion to the Little Meadows and then, with the combined force, attack the Indians in their front, instead of his first proposition that Chapman should go down the south side of the river from Peavine mountain and attack them in the rear, while Kelsey with his battalion would attack at the same time in the front.

How to get the dispatch to Chapman was a difficult problem to solve Whisky creek entered the river from the north and opposite to Chapman's camp on the mountain three miles away Between the Little Meadows and the Whisky creek crossing of the river was a high, brush-covered ridge running the whole distance of nine miles Along the summit of this ridge was the only trail between the two points This trail was, a great portion of the distance, walled on each side by thick, almost impenetrable brush, while the remainder of it passed through scattering pine timber and clusters of bushes, affording excellent ambushes.

The only point to cross the river in going to Chapman's camp from the Little Meadows was at the mouth of Whisky creek, and the crossing and the trail were held by the Indians

The colonel did not deem it prudent to divide his force and send a detachment with the order to Chapman In fact, he did not think it was necessary to do so. There ought to be, he reasoned, one man in his battalion of 300 backwoodsmen, who had the moral and physical courage to attempt the feat of carrying the dispatch

Attempt it! Was there a reasonable hope that he would, or could succeed in reaching his objective point, with the prowling savages haunting almost every quarter of a mile of the trail?

The Col. was too humane to order any one of his men to undertake to meet almost certain death while conveying the message.

"Major, have you a man in the battalions who will volunteer to carry a dispatch to Chapman, at Peavine mountain ?"

"Yes, Col., I can send you just the man for the occasion"

"Send him at once, Major, send him at once Chapman must be here by to-morrow night. Delays are dangerous in war and should not be tolerated Our brave men are impatient to move to the attack, it will be difficult to restrain them many days longer"

But the Major had gone, and twenty minutes later a fine formed, bearded, brown eyed man, entered the colonel's tent.

"You sent for me, Col ?"

"Yes sir I presume so sir who are you ?"

"Moore, Tom Moore"

"Sit down Mr Moore, sit down one should never stand up, when he might, with the best of reasons, sit down," and the Col's pleasant, confidential nature burst forth in a genial laugh.

MOORE VOLUNTEERS

"Maj. Latshaw told me, Mr Moore, that you are a brave and discreet man just the man to carry a dispatch to Lieut. Col Chapman at Peavine mountain. You understand, of course, that I do not order you to go?"

"The major told me what you require"

"Then, Mr Moore, you freely volunteer"

"Yes when shall I start ?"

"This instant here's the dispatch"

"What time is it, colonel"

"Five o clock"

"I'll wait till dark, then so that the Indians, who are watching us all the time won't see me start. I'll go to my tent and make preparations for the trip [illegible]"

"Good bye, Mr Moore [illegible] protect you I hope that you may [illegible] through unharmed"

[illegible] below him on his right [illegible] above him [illegible] left [illegible] bottoms It was [illegible] was blackness itself His [illegible] knowledge of the country and his sense of feeling were his only guide his eyes being almost [illegible] since he [illegible] almost constantly closed to [illegible] brush, and from the many dry limbs projecting from the trees on a level with his face

Crawling on his hands and knees up steep and slippery ridges, groping painfully over the summits, then sliding sidewise down to the water [illegible] that often falling headlong [illegible] then down upon hands and knees again [illegible] himself by an overhanging branch [illegible] upon some friendly [illegible] time after time, until about [illegible] Chapman's camp had been accomplished

Sitting down under the overhanging boughs of a large tree on the summit of a ridge he rested a short time and freed himself as much as he could from the accumulated water The terrific rainfall had somewhat abated and he again set out upon his journey When he began the descent of the ridge he found that he had lost his reckoning or thought that he had lost it, and stopped to steady his mind and get again, if possible, upon the right course

ALMOST DISCOVERED

In a few minutes his keen, practiced ear detected the sharp though not loud snap of a small stick on the ridge to his left and above him Although still raining, and not a gentle wind soughing in the tops of the tall trees, his acute sense of hearing enabled him to detect the advancing footsteps of two or more human beings, down the ridge, and almost directly towards him.

Moving quickly to the side of a large tree, farthest from the approaching steps, he stood and listened In a few minutes he detected the well known sound of an Indian's voice, talking to some one in a low tone That they were scouts he was certain, but that they were in search of him admitted of some doubt, but at all hazards he would stand his ground and await developments.

Picking their way carefully down the ridge, they came up to a tree, not more than twelve feet from the one under which Tom was standing, and stopped Had it been light enough for him to have taken anything like certain aim with his revolver, Tom would not have hesitated to open an engagement, but considering the darkness and the chances that his revolver might be too wet to fire, owing to the extreme dampness of all about him, he concluded to abandon the proposed attempt to capture them and he remained leaning against the tree, awaiting the next turn of circumstances.

He was cold and stiff, and experienced a huge disgust when one of the Indians lighted a pipe for a quiet smoke He couldn't see the pipe, or he would have ventured a shot at the smoker's head—only the fumes of the pipe made him aware of the situation For twenty minutes he waited, and was at last relieved by the departure of his hated neighbors

For many more long, weary hours he dragged himself through the tangled thickets, over slippery ridges and across foaming torrents in the deep, rocky canyons, till at last he reached the river at a point as he supposed, not far below the mouth of Whisky creek To make the attempt to cross the river during the extreme darkness he knew to be folly even had the swollen stream been free of obstructing rocks It was now about 3 o'clock in the morning the rain had ceased, but heavy black clouds were whirling in broken masses overhead The air was cold, and ice was forming in thin scales on logs and brush His rubber coat was frozen, and his clothes were wet and [illegible] He crawled under a pile of driftwood and, wrapping his frozen coat around him, sat down upon the cold, wet gravel and awaited the coming of daylight

As soon as it became light enough for him to establish his true position he found that he was about half a mile below the mouth of the creek, at which, as before stated, was the usual crossing for miners who traveled that way before the war Hoping to find the canoe which they had used for that purpose, which, he thought, was secreted a little below the crossing, he picked his painful way through the frozen brush to the place

WRECKED IN THE RIVER

The search for the canoe was unavailing so the only resort left was to build a raft this, after much labor, was completed and launched The river was swollen and the current was swift, over large rocks in the channel the water dashed in fierce whirling cataracts On two sides death was plainly present to be killed by the Indians if he did not venture to cross, or be drowned in the dark, boiling stream if he made the attempt He pulled the raft about one hundred yards up the stream, so as to avoid some rocks near the shore, then stepping upon it and pushing from the shore out into the not distant current with a long pole, he started down the hissing stream like an arrow shot from a bow

His treacherous float sunk under the water, and writhed and rolled as he flew down the stream at the mercy of the angry flood His pole was useless, only as he used it as a paddle but his will and nerve were strong, and he slowly neared the wished for shore Avoiding all of the many rocks but one, he dashed against that, and his raft broke up and floated away while Tom remained on the jagged rock

Wet and numb and shivering with cold, he knew that he could hold on but a few minutes to the top of the slippery rock, so pulling off his rubber coat, folding it together and taking it in his left hand, leaped from the rock into the tumbling waves and manfully struck out for the inviting shore, but sixty feet away

Keeping his head with great difficulty above the water, and with only his right hand for a propeller, he was carried swiftly down the current, but reached at last, in an exhausted state, the icy and cold but friendly shore At 7 A M he delivered the dispatch, though wet and crippled, to Lieut. Col. Chapman, at Peavine mountain.

Tom Moore is dead

We who pride ourselves on being Indian war veterans of the North Pacific coast should not forget our dead comrades, dying as they may have died, on the battlefield, at home when the war was over, in the bosoms of affectionate families or at the homes of appreciative friends or yet in some secluded, lonely place, with no affectionate eye to weep o'er, or friendly hand to smooth the whitening brow

With pride we place upon our breasts the silver badge of our order, and, meeting, say Hail, comrade!

This only because we yet live should we then refuse to offer to our dead companions a like, though mental, salutation?

Because we cannot share with them a material silver mark of distinction, should we neglect to offer them the golden memory of hero?

O W OLNEY

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

PORTLAND, Oct 8, 188[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Perhaps you and your readers will indulge an old pioneer in the expression of a few thoughts, with regard to the common school question

Receive them from one who has been deeply interested in the culture and training of the sons and daughters of Oregon since 1845 one who on a bright sunny morning rode from Oregon City to the then city of Portland, visited every dwelling, conversed with every family, and returned home the same day, and has been an interested witness of its growth from a city of fourteen dwellings to its present grand development.

And I think it is safe to say that this Portland gives to a great extent tone and direction in the practical operation of the common school system work of the state and a precedent for its management or mismanagement originates here And here, in its modes of operation, does it not cost more than it comes to? Is it not practically, with its multiplying machinery, going out of and beyond the field of the system that its institution was designed to cultivate, or ceasing to be the common school system?

The originators of the system, as I take it, while they had in view the culture and education of the general whole, only contemplated by the term, common school, rudimental training, or simply primary culture Necessarily this predicates no more than that the youth of Oregon in common should be given common facilities for a common education for the common walks of life, for the common welfare, from the common purse, leaving special or uncommon training for special vocations in life, for special gain, for which special scholarly or literary attainments are essentially necessary, to be secured from individual resources

Hence all facilities provided at the public expense and all the multiplied machinery overriding the common school system proper, in its modes of operation should be eliminated from it as so much expensive surplusage, and passed ungrudgingly over, as it may with general satisfaction, to private seminaries and collegiate institutions where those ambitious for the attainments of professional positions on life's field of action may gratify that unquestioned privilege by paying for it, without intruding the masses within the pales of our common schools with [illegible] which would only [illegible] to the general good and which [illegible] and business of the [illegible] life

[illegible]

A child of [illegible] years of age may be placed under this machinery to be woven in this literary loom with simply the warp of the finest fiber given From the weavers' hands it now comes the filling of this, that and the other, with little regard to capacity or natural tendency With treatment for twelve years or more on this line, who may expect from this loom anything but shoddy? Now, it appears to me that to check the matter and perhaps remedy some defects [illegible] to the common school work a prevention will be better than an attempted cure Why not adopt or graft the kindergarten system upon our common school system, allowing all children under [illegible] years of age to pass through this [illegible] and make all under that age ineligible for present common schools, thus giving the time for the child to gain vitality to receive the "doses" our system provides and also [illegible] common school privileges at 14 [illegible]

I hold that if a youth of ordinary practical common sense cannot obtain a good common school education in seven years, sufficient [illegible] ordinary business and success in the common walks of life [illegible] and effort on [illegible] will be a failure [illegible] youth will never possess brains enough or common sense for any [illegible] professional life. This kind of education [illegible] is all that the state or public patronage [illegible] proposed to give [illegible] the general welfare [illegible] masses desires more

C O H

A Druggist's Story

Mr Isaac C[illegible] writes us "I have [illegible] gross of DR WM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS I can say of it what I cannot say of any other medicine I have never heard a customer speak of it but to praise its virtues in the highest manner I have recommended it in a great many cases of Whooping Cough with the happiest effects I have used it in my own family for many years in fact always have a bottle in the medicine closet"

PIONEER DAYS.

James H Elgin's Experience as a Mounted Volunteer.

What he Recollects of the Indian Campaign of 1855 Skirmishing about after the Hostiles in the Upper Country

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian]

The present chapter of "Pioneer Days" is from the clear mind of J H Elgin, whose memory is very correct concerning the time when the eastern tribes were in revolt and he was a mounted volunteer He was just comfortably at work at The Dalles, as a carpenter, when the war began and being as prompt as he was loyal, Elgin enrolled himself in Company B, First regiment, O M V, whose officers were O H Humason, captain, John Jeffries, first lieutenant James McAuliff, second lieutenant Jerry Dennis, orderly sergeant, and eighty five men of rank and file

Shortly after Maj Haller's defeat north of Simcoe mountain, the governor of Washington territory called for eight companies of mounted men to operate east of the Cascades The Dalles was then but a small place, containing fifteen or twenty buildings but Wasco county was second among the counties to respond, and soon furnished more than one company Not having been there long enough to comprehend all the features of the case, it was a great mystery to Elgin where all these volunteers came from When as a volunteer he made their acquaintance, he solved that quest[ion] without difficulty He learned that many of them came from Walla Walla others were prospectors from Colville, who had left after a polite warning from the Indians that their scalps would grace the Indian war dance if they remained It was a journey of nearly 70 miles, but The Dalles was the nearest white man's settlement, with a government post to give it safety Those all enlisted in Company B Even in that early time honest miners and as honest agricultural settlers, had braved all perils that threatened frontier life, to make homes for themselves and their families and get their choice of government land, or the first chance to prospect new mining districts The impulse that the discovery of gold had given to settlement and immigration was thus reaching northward a thousand miles from the original "find" at Sutter's mill, and was drawing close to the British line

For several weeks Company B waited for supplies after enlisting There were only fifteen rifles in the whole company of nearly a hundred men, and those fifteen were target rifles, as was afterwards proven Before supplies came, the men were moved to Three Mile creek, not far from The Dalles, where a camp was established for the purpose of disciplining the men They were drilled and trained by James McAuliff, second lieutenant he came to The Dalles with the old Fourth regiment of regulars who were generally considered a fine body of men

TROUBLE IN TYGH VALLEY

They had been in camp only a few days when word came in from Tygh valley that the Warm Springs, or Upper Des Chutes bands, were troubling the settlements The settlers asked for an escort to take them to The Dalles for safety, so all who had guns were ordered to take the trail Being fortunate in borrowing a gun Elgin set forth on his first Indian hunt Lieut Jeffries was in command a very fearless man Reaching the Tygh they scoured the country for several miles east and south, hoping to meet with the hostiles, but in vain They returned to camp late at night, tired and hungry the good Frenchman who lived close by had prepared a feast, or rather his klootchman had and set before the scouting party a kettle full of excellent stew made of meat and potatoes They partook with excellent appetites, even though bread and beans were wanting It relished splendidly, but the next morning they learned that they had supped on a nice, fat, young cayuse killed for the occasion Many who supped well enough refused to go to breakfast, however, as they couldn't knowingly stomach "horse meat" for diet so they went hungry until they reached camp at Three Mile creek They drove all the Frenchman's cows and other stock there, but he and his Indian woman remained at their home without fear for themselves

Elgin was young at this time, but soon learned the tricks going on When they got to Three Mile they found the camp deserted A horse patrol only was on the high ridge The night previous the camp had been visited by one of the "jack o-lanterns," so-called, common to the upper country Some of the boys who wanted to visit Vic Trevitt's saloon at The Dalles conceived the idea of reporting that this strange visitor was an Indian, who dodged about with a lantern There was a scare in camp and a stampede occurred That furnished a permanent camp joke through the remainder of the campaign

In a short time Company B was fully armed and equipped and orders were given for Companies B and H to be ready to move up the south side of the Columbia as far as Walla Walla. So the following morning they were all mustered, in full rig, and paraded, all mounted, in front of Vic's saloon, as well as some other places Bucketsful of liquor disappeared into leathern bottles The ladies of The Dalles, who were not half so numerous as they were liberal and patriotic, presented that company with a flag, a beautiful edition of the stars and stripes, which they never disgraced on any battle field Speeches were made, some rousing cheers given, the flag was unfurled, the order given and the two companies marched off to war A more jolly, good natured set of men never marched out of any place The first camp was on Ten Mile creek, along a perpendicular bank Camp was made just at dark, and not having been long enough away from The Dalles to overcome its influences, every little while there would be a splash over the bank, and some fellow had to be fished out of the waters These baths created amusement and benefited all concerned, most of all the chap that in consequence became suddenly sober

[illegible] WALLA WALLA

Nothing occurred until they reached [illegible] Well Springs, where they quietly camped just as dark fell They slept soundly until after midnight when all were roused by hearing the [illegible] to dismount and mark time The night [illegible] proved to be a trying [illegible] Walla Walla [illegible]

About this time they had an advance guard and a rear guard, and assumed something like military discipline on the march, to guard against surprise That night they camped on the west side of the Umatilla river, at the old emigrant road An Indian agency once stood there, but had been burned down Here they built a stockade that enclosed half an acre, with two large houses in the corners, that served as bastions This stockade and buildings was named Fort Henrietta, supposed to be in honor of some lady friend of the commander, Maj Chinn, whose home was in Portland Squads of hunters were sent out to hunt long eared rabbits Prairie chickens were rather plentiful the middle of November and these gave them a healthy variety in their diet

A party of Hudson Bay men were making use of the command as an escort while on their way back to old Fort Walla Walla. These were out on the surrounding plains one day and three miles away from the fort they discovered at least a hundred dismounted Indians, who seemed gathered in council [illegible] Mr James [illegible] of the Hudson Bay company's party, [illegible] to the officers

A [illegible] STAMPEDE

We had not yet moved into [illegible] were in tents, and just at this time were busy mending their old pants which were terribly in need of repair Some had their horse blankets cut up to make into new pants When the alarm sounded these improvised tailors thought it meant Indians in camp, so every one sprang for his gun and with that weapon and his empty pants in one hand and his mended ones in the other rushed to face the foe inside the fort, making the most laughable picture imaginable one had pants half on, others had them [illegible] side before Shirts were [illegible] and as no enemy was in sight the fun was very enjoyable. Meantime, the horses of the command, were all out on the hills grazing, two miles distant, under a guard of twelve men They were out of sight and must have been in peril, which was not by any means pleasant to know.

Here the Major showed bad humor. Officers and privates joined in asking him to send a relief to the horse guard, but he answered that it was too late to do any good There was only one horse in the corral, and John Ashcraft, a true hero and a good man, regardless of orders, mounted this horse and rode to the herd, which was all safe and had had no scare He gave the alarm and they immediately returned, and all reached Fort Henrietta in safety It is very possible that Ashcraft, by his daring and energy, saved all these lives certainly the men and horses were abandoned when he ventured He died not long ago at Hubbard in Marion county where he was esteemed as a good man and citizen The story told by the H B Co men, was soon doubted by some, but Captains Layton and Jeffries and the English saddled up and went on a scout They found them just as represented by the H B Co people Each officer sent back to Maj Chinn for fifty men from his own company The major gave the order, and [illegible] at the gate of the stockade to count the fifty men as they went out.

A rather disagreeable but amusing affair occurred here, not very conducive to discipline The major counted fifty but one Sam Warfield said there were fifty one The major went out and ordered Sam back, but Sam declined to obey The major leveled his piece and Sam did the same, with the same command as that to Zacchæus, "come down" and down the major came, to the great terror of old Sam's fusee and in strange disregard of military discipline While this little episode was enacted the fort and camp was emptied Then old Sam brought up the rear guard of the disappearing throng, and much to his mortification Major Chinn found himself alone at Fort Henrietta He managed, however to "hold the fort for "the boys" and it there when they returned for during the delay the enemy had disappeared and it was too late to follow them to advantage

MAJOR AND MEN DO NOT SUIT

The major did not enjoy the [illegible] and sarcasm with some dirty jokes that were played on him, and kept his tent nearly all the time to avoid seeing the men and enduring their jibes He was unfortunate in not commanding the respect of the free and easy crowd that composed his command, only a few of whom took pains to act in a disagreeable mood, but a few tough and unscrupulous men can make the life of an unpopular volunteer officer unendurable After a few days a council of the crew was held at Fort Henrietta to consider the best course to pursue The majority favored pushing on toward Walla Walla, but Maj Chinn vetoed every proposal and would not accede to the general wish of the officers and command This made the men angry and they acted more contemptibly toward him, so that matters became worse and worse Finally Maj Chinn agreed that Capt Jeffries should take twenty five of his men and move on toward Walla Walla He also assured him that he would send Capt Layton immediately after him with a command of fifty men This he failed to do until it became dark he certainly knew that men little acquainted with the country could not make their way through the region so as to track the company that was in advance The consequence was that Layton never found the first company of twenty five men, of whom Elgin was one

Capt Jeffries pushed on about twenty miles toward Walla Walla, and just at dark came upon a fresh trail that looked as if a thousand horses had traveled it of late Soon after leaving Fort Henrietta they saw an Indian scout six miles distant, riding in a circle on top of a high mound The field glass was called into use and they saw further in the distance another horseman moving in a circle This gave them the true direction towards Walla Walla, and revealed to the volunteers the Indian mode of telegraphing events in advance Crossing the Indian trail they entered a ravine that led into a deep and dark canyon Here the Indians closed up behind the little band and had them bottled in a worse fix than Butler was in at Dutch Gap The Indians held the gap in their rear and scattered themselves over the hill tops, aiming apparently to hem in the small force thus surrounded, so that there would be no show to get out of that pot hole of a place The Indians could not see down into the dark canyon, for the men did not make any fires, but the volunteers could plainly see the savages moving along the sky line, on the crest of the canyon walls There was no water in the ravine for man or beast, and they were hemmed in on all sides They had only twenty four rounds of ammunition and were not in any sense prepared to make a long fight Capt Jeffries and all hands decided to get to the fort again, if that was possible All this time the savages were drawing close and closer, and would soon have a living wall about the devoted command The situation was about as precarious as possible some men's hearts would have quailed and become helpless in such imminent peril, but these hardy prospectors, old miners and experienced frontiersmen never showed a glimpse of the white feather

They coolly made all necessary arrangements for their escape. Taking off the bells that were in popular use to ornament spurs and bridles, they muffled their horses' feet and as easy as a cat moves out of danger, they climbed the walls of the deep canyon and got into another that held a parallel course, and thus eluded the siwashes and got out of their sight and range long before daybreak The morning, when it came, revealed to the encircling force of savages only the deep, dark canyon, such as they had always known The prey had escaped and the scalp dance was postponed to a more convenient season They drew as close as they dared and kept a careful night watch, but even a savage feels cheap when so thoroughly outwitted The early breakfast on Boston scalps did not come off About the time they expected to capture the last man, the little command was marching into Fort Henrietta, after only about sixteen hours absence

S A CLARKE

To be continued

Rev Dr L W Bacon on Prohibition

From the Courant's Report of a Talk to the Hartford Congregational Club

The pretensions of the prohibitionists to a sole and exclusive morality fall on exposure It will be a happy day for public morals when this Pharisee of the statute book has to step down and be judged like the rest of us by its fruits Only in Maine has it had a long trial It has been rejected in all other states, in various ways [illegible] was miserably ineffective [illegible] the interest of public morality How does prohibition work? Generally after opening a [illegible] fully test [illegible] working Nothing [illegible] of the whole business is so certain as that [illegible] has been [illegible] in the name of prohibition [illegible] Neal Dow, was the reply "We always [illegible] allowance for him" The man went off to say that [illegible] were let alone [illegible] version was less important than the evidence that Portland was itself supplying the drinkers Gen Neal Dow is [illegible] large and successful [illegible] interest [illegible] The results of the law are [illegible] doesn't work when it does the [illegible] the purveyor to the drinkers and [illegible] evidence to show that when a prohibitory law is most effective the enforced effect upon the morals is worst Gov Chamberlain, of Maine said the result was less drinking but more drunkenness [illegible] Mr Bacon [illegible] result for the [illegible] think that drunkenness [illegible] but that moderate drinking is worse

Society and Conversation Forsooth

[From the Tribune]

Mr Grant Allen who lately spent a few months in this country, [illegible] the convenience [illegible] the year round within the [illegible] or the privileges of [illegible] We [illegible] say much about the spacious [illegible] but as to the society and [illegible] at Norfolk, [illegible] visited the [illegible] grocery store on a winter evening [illegible] and conversation, forsooth!

CHURCHES AND CHURCHMEN.

The Theological War over the Doctrine of Probation after Death

Yom Kippur, or Atonement Day The Sunday School Lesson Local and General Notes from the Churches

The Andover Review for October devotes all its editorial space to the consideration of the action of the prudential committee of the American board in rejection of missionaries and of candidates, both men and women, who have offered themselves for the missionary field This looks like the beginning of the long expected theological war over the new Andover doctrine of probation after death The *Review* thus states the case in point, which was the rejection of Rev Mr Hume

Rev Robert A Hume is the son of missionary parents His father lost his life in the service of the board. Two sons and a daughter are now connected with one of its missions in India The sons, with energy and self denial, worked their way to the completion in this country of a professional education, made provisions for those dependent upon them and then gave themselves to the work of the board Rev Robert Hume is now in the thirteenth year of such service He has proved himself one of the most efficient missionaries of the board He never was more needed at his post than now

The Marathi mission has suffered severely from this cause At Ahmednagar where Mr Hume has been stationed, there has been a good degree of continuity and with gratifying results Mr Hume has been specially enthusiastic and effective, working unceasingly, interesting Englishmen in his labors. To hold its own, the corps needed to be doubled The seminary is now closed owing to the necessary absence of Dr Bissell and Mr Hume There is not to-day a young man within the entire bounds of the mission in training for the native pastorate Mr Hume came to this country for rest, but also on a mission He wanted men He bent his energies to the task of securing them

At New Haven one man of special promise turned his thoughts directly to India, and others were moved to special thoughtfulness At Andover there was encouragement that reinforcements would be forthcoming Being called upon unexpectedly to speak there at the anniversary dinner, and rising with scarcely any opportunity for premeditation he said "We are looking to this seminary to help us in our missionary work in all respects. Some of us feel that we are being helped already by influence which comes from here A full and universal atonement by Christ has its natural and logical conclusion in a universal providence through Christ I believe that this is going to help us in our missionary work It is not speculation of idle questions as to what becomes of the ancestors of those to whom we carry the gospel That is, I can assure you from an experience of twelve years, an everyday question to us and requires an answer which it is very difficult to give I know I have gone home with a heavy heart and often dim eyes because the gospel of love and mercy which I was seeking to give to these men was followed by a feeling of bitterness because they thought it implied an eternity of sorrow for their ancestors" "His drift, it was alleged, referring to the remarks we quoted, "was clearly toward the position that for a missionary to be able to tell the heathen that their ancestors are undoubtedly enjoying *a* [illegible] (italics are ours) probation in the next life, etc., etc., winding up with a reference to universalism

Mr Hume at once became an object of suspicion He was informed that protests had been sent to the rooms against his continuance in the service of the board, but he was not furnished with the names of the gentlemen who were thus attacking him, though he asked for them or their letters The senior foreign secretary became aware that Mr Hume's return to India would be resisted He felt deeply the exigencies of the work intrusted to his special oversight. Usually the board desires to expedite the return of men to their work No special permission is needed, Early in the summer Mr Hume had been urged to go back this autumn But as the time approached the secretary thought it expedient to bring the matter formally before the committee. It was considered at the sessions and concluded by the adoption of a recommendation from a sub committee that action be deferred Three members of the committee voted in the negative, seven in the affirmative. The position of the senior secretary of the board is well known Mr Hume has served under his immediate supervision with what fidelity and efficiency any man can learn by addressing the secretary

GREAT JEWISH HOLIDAYS

The Year 5647 in the Hebrew Calendar—Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement.

According to the Hebrew reckoning the present year is 5647 It began on Wednesday, the 29th ult at 6 P M This day, the Jewish New Year is a great event and the children of the patriarch all over the world celebrate it as they have done since the Mosaic era. In the Jewish calendar it falls upon the first day of Tishri, the seventh month, and it commemorates the deliverance of the Israelites from Egypt. It is the beginning of the religious year, but not of the civil year The first month of the civil year is Nisan, which corresponds with January There is no festival which is more generally observed among the Jews than New Year's day Even those who are not devout are careful to celebrate it

Yesterday was the most solemn day of the year, Yom Kippur, or Atonement day, upon which the entire Hebrew nation, scattered as it is over the face of the earth, fast and bow in prayer and humiliation for twenty four hours Five days later the joyous harvest festival of the tabernacles, or Succoth, will begin and continue for eight days, closing with the festival of Simchat Torah, or rejoicing of the law

Thus the entire month of Tishri is almost entirely given up to the memory of the most solemn as well as some of the most joyful events in the history of the Hebrew nation

REPENTANT.

[illegible]

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

[illegible]

From the immediate presence of his father in the garden of Gethsemane, where [illegible] purity, where love in [illegible] unfailing [illegible] the burden of [illegible] where though the flesh trembled the [illegible] of our salvation [illegible] into the presence of Caiaphas and [illegible] the Roman governor [illegible] sorrow because of immeasurable sinfulness not his own [illegible] weariness and exhaustion through prolonged sleeplessness The disciples [illegible] understood him, the Romans were indifferent to him the Jews hated him invisible spirits assailed him Verily, here was the test of his character The Roman governor, who had no sympathy with him or the nation he represented, was to try him The Jews, over scrupulous about unimportant matters, could not enter the judgment hall lest they should be defiled but could thrust into it a spotless teacher, a Messiah, driving him to his death

Pilate was compelled to acknowledge that there was no fault in the man His bearing was dignified, the charges against him unfounded and the malice of his persecutors obvious Further investigation only corroborated his first conclusion The conversation which he had with Jesus (verses 33-38) brought out still more clearly the wisdom, the serenity, the dignity of the prisoner The Jews had pretended that Jesus claimed to be a king and supposed that the claim would array against him the full weight of the Roman government as rank [illegible] but there seemed [illegible] charge And when Pilate asked him [illegible] the question "Art thou the king of the Jews?" Jesus showed at once how thoroughly he understood the motive of the question and its instigators The matchless answer of Jesus (in verses 36 37) concerning his kingdom, his servants, and the truth to which he was to give testimony, deserves to be committed to memory Jesus was king and was to have a kingdom His kingdom is not of this world It is not derived from human genealogies Nor is it dependent on great armies. It is a kingdom without earthly crown or human [illegible] that shall endure when [illegible] have crumbled into dust. This kingdom is a kingdom invisible You and I are members of it when we yield our hearts' love in obedient service to him We are loyal members of his kingdom when we care for truth more than wealth, for truth more than the praises of men, for truth more than gain of gold and earthly comfort. It is a kingdom to which saints and martyrs and all heroes of all ages have belonged, the kingdom that extends into eternity, that is represented in the New Jerusalem that shall come down from God out of heaven that shall endure through all the ages that are to come a kingdom of righteousness and peace and joy Are we members of this kingdom ?—Dr J H Vincent

CATHOLIC CHURCH NOTES

From the Catholic Sentinel

Rt Rev Bishop Junger left Vancouver Thursday to visit Walla Walla, Dayton, Pomeroy Uniontown and other points, and will be absent a month

Rev Father F Demanez, of Seattle, W T, is down from the Sound to pay a friendly visit to Rev Father De Decker, recently arrived in this country from the university of Louvain, Belgium

Father White has taken charge of the St. Paul parish at St Paul, Oregon, during the absence of the Very Rev B Delorme in Europe Until further notice masses will be said at St. Paul on the first and third Sundays of the month and in McMinnville on the second and fourth Sundays

The most reverend archbishop goes to Corvallis Saturday to preach the jubilee exercises, which will open on Sunday On Tuesday his grace and the Rev Father Van Linn go to Yaquina bay to visit the Catholic families in that locality and to select a suitable location for a church building

The Benedictine sisters have gone to Albany to prepare their new convent building for dedication, which will take place on Tuesday, the 9th day of November His grace, Archbishop Gross will preach the jubilee at that place, commencing on the previous day, and will perform the ceremony of dedication

The Rev. Father Hillebrand, of Canyon City and Grant county missions, who has been in attendance at the meeting Thursday, and, before starting for Portland, just returned from a trip of 800 miles to the southern part of Grant and Lake counties The entire journey was made on horseback Father Hillebrand's mission covers a territory as large as the state of Ohio or Pennsylvania, through which are scattered about 100 Catholic families.

CITY PULPITS

Remember the lecture of Mrs Reese, at the tabernacle to morrow night

Trinity church, corner of Sixth and Oak streets Service at 11 A. M and 7 30 P M Sunday school 9 45 A M

Scandinavian Lutheran Trinity church, corner Sixth and Alder streets J Tackle, pastor —Divine service, 7 30 P M. No forenoon service

Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal church—Sermon morning and evening by the pastor, Rev F M Mulleneaux, Sunday school after the morning service

St Matthew's Chapel Episcopal mission, First and Caruthers streets, regular Sunday services at 11 A M and 7 30 P M. Sunday school at 9 40 A M

First Spiritual Society—Meetings will be held in Masonic hall, northwest corner of Alder and Third streets, at 11 A M and 7 30 P. M. Public cordially invited. Seats free

St Stephen's Episcopal chapel, corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets.—Divine service will be held in the chapel on Sunday at 11 A M and 4 P M Sunday school at 10 Seats free

Unitarian church—Corner Yamhill and Seventh streets, Rev T L Eliot minister—Services at 11 and 7 30 The evening service will be the annual harvest festival or concert of the Sunday school and church

Plymouth Congregational church, corner Fourteenth and L streets Rev I Kelsey will preach Sunday at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Sunday school at 12 30 P M Prayer meeting Thursday at 7 30 P M Strangers are welcome

United Presbyterian church, corner Sixth and Montgomery streets, Wm R Stevenson, pastor Services at 11 A M and 7 30 P M. Sabbath school at 12 30 P M A cordial invitation is extended to all

Calvary Presbyterian church, corner of Ninth and Clay streets Preaching at 11 A M and 7 30 P M by the Rev F J Thompson, D D, of Albany, Oregon Sabbath school at 1 30 o'clock All are cordially invited

First Congregational church, Rev T E Clapp, pastor—Morning service at 11 o clock Evening service at 7 30 o'clock. Bible school at 12 20 Meeting of the Society of Christian Endeavor at 6 30 P M A cordial welcome to all

Y M C A, Corner First and Salmon—Young Men's Bible class. 9 30 to 10 30 A. M Subject, "Life of Joseph" A special address will be delivered at 4 o'clock in the afternoon by Rev I D Driver, of East Portland All are cordially invited

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Third streets Dr Lindsley, pastor —Services morning and evening At the close of the morning service a meeting of the church and congregation will be held to consider the pastor's request to resign his charge

Grace M E church, corner Taylor and Eleventh street, Rev E W Caswell, pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor Evening service omitted because of temperance meeting at the tabernacle Sunday school at 12 15 P M. prayer service Thursday evening at 7 30, seats free, ushers in attendance.

Mariners' church, corner Third and D streets —Bethel services every Sunday evening at 7 30 P M Short talks by interesting speakers and good singing Prayer meeting every Friday evening at 7 30 All services in charge of W. S Fletcher. All welcome, free to all

First Baptist church, corner of Fourth and Alder streets, Rev J Q. A. Henry, pastor —Preaching services at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Morning theme "Footfalls of Faith" Evening subject "The Damnation Army" Sunday school at 12 30 P M All services open to the public all seats are free, and all strangers welcome

EAST SIDE PULPITS

Methodist Episcopal church, Rev I D Driver pastor—Services both morning and evening at 11 and 7 30 o'clock, as usual Sabbath school meets at 12 30 o clock, as usual

Mizpah chapel, Tibbitts Addition, Rev D O Ghormley, pastor Services at 4 P M Sabbath school at 2 30 o clock Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 30 You are invited to these services

First Baptist church, corner G and Seventh streets—Services at the usual hour both morning and evening Rev J W Daniels of Iowa will preach Sabbath school meets at 1 30 o clock, as usual

St David's Episcopal church, Rev John W Sellwood, rector Regular services at 11 o clock A M, and in the evening at [illegible] as usual Sunday school meets at [illegible] Service on Friday evening.

Zion Evangelical church, Stephens addition, [illegible] pastor [illegible] morning service at 11 A M and in the evening Sabbath school meets at [illegible] A M

First Presbyterian church, corner of Sixth and J streets, Rev D O Ghormley, pastor Services as usual at 11 A M and 7 30 P M, Sabbath school at 1 o'clock Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 30 o'clock Strangers invited

Congregational church Holladay's addition Rev Daniel Staver pastor—Services both morning and evening at the usual hours Subject in the morning "Prepare for the Worst" Subject in the evening "The Gospel of Christ an Occasion for Shame" Sabbath school meets at 10 o'clock

Federal Appropriations North and South

New Orleans Times Democrat

There has been given to southern states to aid in the building of railroads 12,8[illegible] acres to northern states 2,488,[illegible] to southern railroads and similar corporations direct 1,530,000 acres to northern corporations 139,[illegible],000 to southern canals nothing, to northern ones 4 405,986 acres For rivers, harbors, canals and internal improvements generally, $59,881,010 and $25,[illegible] in bonds, against $12,259,473 for the southern half of this country And although our gulf and sea coast is more extensive than that beyond Chesapeake bay, yet for the various lighthouses, navy yards, fortifications, etc, there has been spent North $136,774,518, and South $22,561,906. Finally, in the donations of public lands for free schools the distribution to the two sections has been 70,213,534 and 6 431 146 acres respectively

The total of these appropriations for the improvement and advancement of the two sections, estimating the value of the land at the government price, $1 25 an acre, is

Northern states	$ [illegible] 511 480
Southern states	13,[illegible]21 [illegible]

This is nearly five times as much for the former, although the South contains considerably more than a third of the population of the Union, and has the largest coast front, the most rivers and harbors to improve, and needs railroads and schools far more than the rest of the country

There is little reason for the republicans, who have had the appropriation and expenditure of most of this money under their control, to boast of generosity to the South in the face of these figures.

THREE CITIES.

Omaha, Council Bluffs and Chicago and their Progress.

The Temperance Argument between the First Two, Chicago's Magnificent Buildings, Public Parks and her Anarchists.

[Special Correspondence of The Sunday Oregonian.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Among the great cities of the middle West whose growth has been a phenomenal product of the past decade, Omaha presents its busy record to the world. And a busy record it is, with a claim of 70,000 inhabitants, converging lines of railways from the Pacific slope, from the busy East, and from the pushing middle West. It is, withal, a beautiful city, fed by a fine agricultural and grazing region, and taking a lively hand in the transportation business that forms so large a part of the commercial life of the [illegible] Council Bluffs, its elder and more quiet [illegible] possesses many attractions of a [illegible] ture, boasts excellent schools, [illegible] school buildings and elegant churches. It [illegible] presses one, however, as a city that has [illegible] time since attained its growth and has settled down into quiet, self-satisfied respectability.

THE EXTREMES OF THE TEMPERANCE [illegible]

Are well illustrated in these two cities, one at the extreme eastern border of Nebraska and the other reaching out to meet it on the western border of Iowa, the first a high license [illegible] state that does not endorse prohibition, [illegible] other an important city in a prohibition [illegible] It is claimed that whisky is as plentiful [illegible] easily obtained in Council Bluffs as in Omaha, with this important difference to the state, [illegible] in the former city it brings no revenue, while in the latter the revenue derived from high license is a mainstay in the support of the common schools, it being by law added to the school fund. Arguments pro and con are based upon the question, Omahans virtually asserting [illegible] they thus compel the liquor traffic to [illegible] the children of those who, under any [illegible] tions yet devised, waste their substance in drink, and the people of Council Bluffs, [illegible] least, as are prohibitionists, as virtuously [illegible] back upon principle and declaring that the [illegible] tine advanced by Omaha is but a specious [illegible] to render respectable and legitimate a [illegible] that to all intents and purposes is dangerous and demoralizing,—to license, which is to hold criminal parley with vice. So the argument goes and so, under either regime, [illegible] liquor traffic thrives and waxes arrogant.

CHICAGO.

If Omaha has had a phenomenal growth, what then shall be said of Chicago, proud and prosperous metropolis of the middle west? [illegible] the great fire of 1871 stamped out in a few hours the growth of years, and desolation was written in the smouldering ruins of thousands of business blocks, and dozens of churches and school buildings. Whittier wrote:

Men clasped each others hands and said
The City of the West is dead!

If this was the first feeling it was but a temporal one Stung into renewed activity and enterprise by the disaster that had appalled her, with the hot glow of its fierce [illegible] left its defiant record in miles of [illegible] ruins, the people of Chicago determined that their city should yet live. Nay, that it should eclipse in its renewed power and vigor the Chicago that had melted before the breath of the fiend, and to-day the verdict is that what then appeared to be dire disaster has proven a source of increased prosperity. Solid business blocks, magnificent hotels, churches vying with each other in architectural beauty, homes of exquisite design and finish [illegible] every foot of space that scarcely a decade and a half ago was cumbered to the depth of many feet with the debris of the city that perished in a night. The mighty heart beats of commerce are heard upon every street then desolate desolation, and the generation that knows Chicago to-day knows not except by report the [illegible] distress that was then her portion.

THE ANARCHISTS

Who were convicted some weeks ago of the murder of the policemen in the Haymarket affair lie, double-guarded in the Cook county jail, awaiting the action of the court in the matter of granting them a new trial. The plea will be heard this week, without the slightest probability that it will be granted. [A new trial has been denied. ED]

The case will then go to the supreme court with, as the condemned men hope, a prospect of a reversal of judgment so far as the [illegible] of receiving it by a new trial is concerned. In the event of a new trial being ordered by the supreme court, it is not conceived that it will be possible to impanel an intelligent jury in the city to weigh the evidence. Weeks were consumed in securing a jury for the late trial, and it is conceded that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to find twelve men in Cook county who have not formed an opinion in the case. The intelligent, sober-minded citizens of Chicago are a unit in the belief that the escape of these men, if it comes to that, though it will doubtless cause the wildest excitement and possibly outrage, will yet insure to the city immunity from the mouthings of a rabble that masquerade in the guise of labor to the detriment of its honest sons, and covet the accumulations of industry, economy and thrift, as the legitimate prey of the spoiler, and the acquittal of them would of course be correspondingly disastrous It will mean simply that the [illegible] life and property already suffered will be [illegible] tated until the law shall prove itself strong enough to protect that which in turn supports it.

THE PARKS OF CHICAGO.

Visiting some of the many parks of Chicago one is impressed with the provision made in this way by the wealth of the city for the enjoyment of all classes of its citizens—the poor and the rich alike Great sums are annually expended in beautifying and extending these parks, and to these the public have at all times free access. No doors swing in the faces that, scowling with discontent enter to enjoy the delights that are spread out with lavish hand—the tribute of capital in the way of taxes to the enjoyment of those who find in the [illegible] of their toil, no surplus to spend in pleasure. The winding drives, the shady walks, the sparkling fountains, the rich combinations of [illegible] gardening, the beautiful flowers, [illegible] birds and animals, the emerald sheen of the [illegible] the rustic seats, the picnic tables, [illegible] attractions of nature and [illegible] offered in these parks are the [illegible] of capital to labor, a [illegible] for the poor and the rich alike and [illegible] all are equally and royally welcome. There is no doubt that labor has too frequently in [illegible] cases, just ground for [illegible] against the greed that, fostered by success in employers; there is no doubt that honest labor often receives a pittance where its earnings are [illegible] since there is no doubt but pinching and rigid economy in the homes of the poor is often made necessary by the pampered extravagance of the rich, but after all the world of wealth has [illegible] rarely had her captain the culpable thing that [illegible] so fond of painting it, when it gives [illegible] its substance without stint and almost [illegible] question, that public parks may be purchased, beautified and thrown open without fee to all who desire to spend their leisure, or a portion of it, in quiet, restful, rational enjoyment.

THE HABIT OF RIDING.

There is danger that the great convenience of street cars and the nominal fares that an enormous volume of travel induce will have an enervating effect upon the people of our large cities. The art of walking gracefully, rapidly and without fatigue will to all appearances be soon numbered among the lost arts, so far as the people of American cities are concerned. In Chicago everybody rides. The hurried business man pays his penny for his morning paper, jumps on a car and is jerked and whirled down town while he perils his eyesight by squinting to get a focus on the nonpareil print in which the news is given, the anxious housewife hails a car at her doorstep and deprives herself of the only beautiful exercise that the day promises by riding to within half a block of her school building The languid [illegible] rides two blocks to talk over the [illegible] sensation with her neighbor, and even the school children jump aboard [illegible] produce a ticket, which is "punched" [illegible] care, and signal the conductor [illegible] let them off at the next crossing. People ride to church and ride home. Ride to market and ride back ride down town and ride home; [illegible] to school, and ride to the parks; in short they ride every where, and all distances, from two blocks to five miles, until street cars, from being a boon and a convenience to the community [illegible] rapidly coming to be the source of [illegible] disease Moderation in this as in many other things is a term unknown in the [illegible] life of American citizens, and the [illegible] in due time be paid in enfeebled [illegible] irritable minds that tenant them.

THREE CITIES.

Omaha, Council Bluffs and Chicago, and their Progress

The Temperance Argument between the First Two—Chicago's Magnificent Buildings, Public Parks and her Anarchists.

Spec[illegible] The Sunday Oregonian

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Among the great cities of the West whose growth has been the phenomenal product of the past decade, Omaha presents a busy record to the world. And a busy record it is, with a claim of 70,000 inhabitants, converging lines of railways from the Pacific slope, from the busy East, and from the stirring North-West. It is, withal, a beautiful city, fed by a fine agricultural and grazing region, and taking a lively hand in the transportation business that forms so large a part of the commercial life of the nation. Council Bluffs, its elder and more quiet sister, possesses many attractions of a homelike nature, boasts excellent schools, commodious school buildings and elegant churches. It impresses one, however, as a city that has some time since attained its growth and has settled down into quiet, self-satisfied respectability.

THE EXTREMES OF THE TEMPERANCE PROBLEM are well illustrated in these two cities, one on the extreme eastern border of Nebraska and the other reaching out to meet it on the western border of Iowa, the first a high license city in a state that does not endorse prohibition, the other an important city in a prohibition state. It is claimed that whisky is as plentiful and as easily obtained in Council Bluffs as in Omaha, with this important difference to the state, that in the former city it brings no revenue, while in the latter the revenue derived from high license is a mainstay in the support of the common schools, it being by law added to the school fund. Arguments pro and con are heard upon the question, Omahans virtually asserting that they thus compel the liquor traffic to educate the children of those who, under any restrictions yet devised, waste their substance in drink, and the people of Council Bluffs, such, at least, as are prohibitionists, as virtuously falling back upon principle and declaring that the doctrine advanced by Omaha is but a specious plea to render respectable and legitimate a traffic that to all intents and purposes is dangerous and demoralizing,—to license, which is to hold criminal parley with vice. So the argument goes and so under either regime, as yet the liquor traffic thrives and waxes arrogant.

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If Omaha has had a phenomenal growth what can shall be said of Chicago, proud and prosperous metropolis of the middle west? What the great fire of 1871 stamped out in a few hours the growth of years, and desolation was written in the smouldering ruins of thousands of business blocks, and dozens of churches and school buildings. Whittier wrote:

"Men clasped each other's hands and said
The City of the West is dead."

If this was the first feeling it was an ephemeral one. Stung into renewed activity and enterprise by the disaster that had appalled them in the hot glow of its fierce onslaught, and in its defiant record in miles of blackened ruins, the people of Chicago determined that their city should yet live. Nay that it should rise in its renewed power and vigor the mirage that had melted before the breath of the fire fiend and to-day the verdict is that what then appeared to be dire disaster has proven a source of increased prosperity. Solid business blocks, magnificent hotels, churches that vie with each other in architectural beauty, and homes of exquisite design and finish occupy every foot of space that scarcely a decade and a half ago was cumbered to the depth of many feet with the debris of the city that perished in a night. The mighty heart beats of commerce are heard upon every street then dedicated to desolation and the generation that knows Chicago to-day knows not except by report of the distress that was then her portion.

THE ANARCHISTS

who were convicted some weeks ago of the murder of the policemen in the Haymarket affair lie, double-guarded in the Cook county jail, awaiting the action of the court in the matter of granting them a new trial. The plea will be heard this week, without the slightest probability that it will be granted. [A new trial has been denied. ED.] The case will then go to the supreme court, as the condemned men hope, a prospect of a reversal of judgment so far as the chances of receiving it by a new trial is concerned. In the event of a new trial being ordered by the supreme court, it is not conceived that it will be possible to impanel an intelligent jury in the city to weigh the evidence. Weeks were consumed in securing a jury for the late trial, and it is conceded that it will be difficult, not to say impossible, to find twelve men in Cook county who have not formed an opinion in the case. The intelligent, sober minded citizens of Chicago are a unit in the belief that the execution of these men, if it comes to that, though it will doubtless cause the wildest excitement and possibly outrage, will yet insure to the city an immunity from the mouthings of a rabble who masquerade in the guise of labor to the detriment of its honest sons, and consider the accumulations of industry, economy and thrift, as the legitimate prey of the spoiler, and the acquittal of them would of course be correspondingly disastrous. It will mean simply that the loss of life and property already suffered will be duplicated until the law shall prove itself strong enough to protect that which in turn supports it.

THE PARKS OF CHICAGO

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[illegible]

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MATTERS SOCIAL.

A Resume of Social Happenings for the Past Week.

A New Departure in the Bric-a-Brac Club—Surprise Parties—Birthday Parties—Personal Mention.

VANITY FAIR.

The trouble thou givest me, I'm sure,
But enhances my fondness for thee,
"While the fruit that will fall without plucking,
Is rather too mellow for me."

GOOD-BY, SWEETHEART

Good-by, Sweetheart!
I leave thee with the loveliest things
That beauty burdened spring time brings—
The anemone in snowy hood,
The sweet arbutus in the wood
And to the smiling skies above
I say "Bend lightly o'er my love;"
And to the perfume-breathing breeze
I sigh, "Sing softest symphonies."
Oh, lute-like leaves of laden trees
Bear all your sweet refrain to him
While in the June-time twilight dim
He thinks of me as I of him,
And so, good by, Sweetheart

Good-by, Sweetheart!
I leave thee with all purest things
That when some fair temptation swings
Its luring song, though sore beset,
Thou'lt stronger be. Then no regret
Lifelong will after follow thee
With touches lighter than the air
I kiss thy forehead brave and fair
And say to God this last deep prayer
"Oh, guard him always night and day
So from thy peace he shall not stray."
And so, good-by, Sweetheart

Good-by, Sweetheart, we seem to part
Yet still within my inmost heart
Thou goest with me. Still my place
I hold in thine by dear love's grace
Yet all my life seems going out
As now I turn my face about,
To go alone another way—
To be alone till life's last day
Unless thy smile can light my way
Good by, Sweetheart, the dreaded dawn
That tells our love's long tryst is gone,
Is purpling all the pallid sky
As low I sigh, Sweetheart, good by.

Mary Clemmer.

At a tennis tea recently given in the East, [illegible] racquet-shaped spoons were provided.

A small birchbark canoe filled with seaweed or wild flowers is a popular table ornament at dinner parties.

College Student—"You saw the Apennines, then, when you were abroad, Miss Modern?" Miss Modern—"Oh, yes! It was a treat, too." College Student—"Did they play better than the Botonians?"—Tid-Bits.

Some hints on floral decoration may be found in the appended notes. In the first place, a mixture of colors in floral work is positively inadmissible. Decorations must either be in a pure white or in a single color.

A Washington belle, who was betrothed to a young army officer, celebrated the breaking of her engagement with him by giving a luncheon to a few of her most intimate friends, which showed that all sentiment was not extinct in the coquette of the capital. She paid tribute to the dismissed lover by ornamenting the table with a mass of blossoms, in the midst of which, heavily draped with crape, rested the young officer's photograph.

Captured by a Snap Shot. (He trying to get out of it pleasantly)—I'm awfully sorry that I must go to-night, Miss Bessie. What an agreeable two weeks we've had of it. I will go and ask your father—(he was going to say, "to harness the horse.")

She—Oh, William, I knew it would come, and I asked pa yesterday, so as to save you the trouble. He's more than willing.—*Tid-Bits.*

The stylish corsage bouquet now covers nearly the entire bodice. It extends across the bust and ends in a point like an old fashioned lace bertha at the waist. The upper part of this decoration should be of small flowers, uniform in size, so as to take the place in the corsage of old-fashioned oval jewels. Stephanotis is particularly appropriate for this use. These corsage bouquets are laid in asparagus, so as to prevent the appearance of branching over the waist. Bon Silene buds make a fine decoration for the edge of the corsage.

Dinner decorations will be flatter than they were last year, if such a thing can be. The handsomest of these decorations, and also the most expensive, will be composed of water lilies in pink, blue and white. These lilies are almost the daintiest things that grow. Children always imagine fairyland to be full of them; they typify innocence and are the embodiment of purity. Tennyson understood, too, that they breathed the language of death when he put one of their blossoms into the hand of a lifeless girl. He says "And the dead, steered by the dumb, went upward with the flood." In one hand the dead girl carries a letter, in the other a lily.

Among the fine displays made at the fair this year in the millinery business, none excels that made by "The Bouquet" in point of elegance, and it has no equal in originality. The exhibit is very rich, indeed, two large show cases contain specimens of the work of this establishment, two are dainty little bonnets made from the fashionable and handsome red astrakan, in one of which the color is almost hidden by a profusion of jet beads. In another case are shown two little gems of opera hats, which, even in the glass case, exhibit a most bewitching air of coquettishness. Long festoons of bright colored ribbons hang depended from corner to corner, while heavy rich velvets in deep blues and garnets cover the back, and rows of pretty bright-faced dolls are strung along the side walls.

The pernicious habit of cigarette smoking has reached the stage. Even that charming little actress Miss Georgie Cayvan is said to be one of the pretty smokers of the profession, though not a fanatic on the subject. The habit grew upon her when first she went upon the stage, and had to study long parts at short notice. She found that study was infinitely easier with a cigarette to solace her, producing that half-dreamy condition that is most conducive to the study of parts. Miss Cayvan, however, only indulges the habit occasionally, and to while away the tedium of a summer that has been extra long, for it is the first time in some years that she has not had to act during the hot season. Her brand is a foreign one, made with special reference to ladies. A few years ago Margaret Mather liked an occasional cigarette, but she is said to have broken herself of the habit of late. A few years ago Fanny Davenport used to smoke, but never continuously, and it is said that recently she has given up the habit for the same cause as Miss Mather, that she believed it injured her voice.

SOCIETY IN GENERAL

The past week has been given over to a number of surprise and birthday parties. Nothing of especial importance has occurred, but there have been a number of small informal affairs, which have gone to make up a very pleasant social week.

Last night a very liberal sprinkling of society people was found at the pavilion. Appended will be found an account of what has taken place, together with a mention of the personal movements of Portland society people.

THE BRIC-A-BRAC

Last evening the Bric-a-Brac club was entertained by Mrs. Dalton. A very fine literary and musical programme was given. Original essays had been prepared by each member and on being handed in, were read by one of the members. During the evening Miss Lola Dalton, Miss Harris, Miss Moore and Mr Van Otoren duly favored the company with some delightful music. A few guests were present and the fortunate ones must feel highly flattered at being given an opportunity of spending such a thoroughly enjoyable evening. At the close of the literary programme the regular business meeting and election of officers occurred, with the following result: President, Judge Bellinger; vice president and treasurer, G. T. Willett; secretary, W. A. Wilcox. The present limited number of members will soon be increased by honorary membership.

SURPRISE PARTY

On Monday evening a number of the friends of Mrs. L. Johnson tendered that lady a most delightful and genuine surprise party, prior to her departure for the East. The occasion was a hearty exhibition of good feeling on the part of the many warm and sincere friends Mrs. Johnson has made while residing here in Portland. The evening, in consequence, was one of unalloyed pleasure, spent in an easy, informal manner, with now and then a piece of vocal or instrumental music, contributed by some of the guests. During the course of the evening a very nice lunch was served. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Harcy, Mr. and Mrs. Insley, Mr. and Mrs. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Kelnath, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mr and Mrs. Cantrell, Mr. and Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Spear, Mrs. Misner, Mrs. Croft, Mrs. Davy, Misses Minnie and Annie Bryant, Miss Gibbs, Miss Cusick, Miss Keinath, Miss Aram, Miss Wood and Drs. E. C. and S. A. Brown, Dr. Newcastle, Messrs. Gibbs, Taylor, Cook and Bronson.

AT THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The most interesting exercises yet given took place last Friday. Nearly two hundred visitors were present, including Prof. Rigler's and Mrs. Harker's pupils from the Park school, and Prof. Burnham's from the Couch school. Miss Tupper opened the exercises with a recitation, a pathetic poem, which was appropriately rendered and received much deserved applause. Among the best rendered and most noticeable selections were the instrumental solo and duet, and the vocal quartette, the reading of extracts supporting the relative courses of scientific and classical study; the recitations by Miss Jennie Hillman and Miss Annie Williams, and the declamation by Gilbert McGinn. The mythological acrostic was one of the best yet given. Among the characters represented were those of Jason, Ulysses and Perseus. The answer to the enigma was Jupiter. The biographies read were bidden, the description of the person being given, the name to be guessed by the audience. Following is the programme:

Song—"We Shall Meet Again"	School
Recitation—John Burns, of Gettysburg	Miss Spiegl
Piano Solo	Sonata by Beethoven Miss Edith Chittenden
Arguments—Supporting Classical Study	Misses Mary Buckenmeyer, Maud Allen and Lyon Warner
Arguments—Supporting Scientific Study	Misses Minna Steel and Alma Burton, and Wm Pomeroy
Song—Sailing, Sailing	School
Biography of Charlotte Cushman	Miss E. [illegible]
Extract from a Lecture by Emerson	Frank Wells
Recitation—Baby Bell	Miss A. Montgomery
Piano Duet	Miss H. Church and Zelette Holmes
Mythological Acrostic	Misses Maud Little, [illegible] Genevieve Schuyler, Laura Northup, Miss Hazeltine, Sarah Lowengardt and Miss Hall
Recitation	Miss Anna Williams
Vocal Quartette	Misses Alice Cole, Kate Gill, Dora Eliot and Helen Burrell
Recitation—Lady Jane	Miss Jennie Hillman
Biography of Agassiz	Charles Warner
Declamation	Gilbert McGinn
Song	School

Next Friday the subject, "American Humorists" will be treated.

LADIES' RELIEF ENTERTAINMENT

The musical and literary entertainment given under the auspices of the Ladies' Relief society of East Portland at Neppach's hall Wednesday evening, was attended by a very large and appreciative audience. The following was the programme: Piano duet, "Bethoven," Misses Jordan and Boden. Song, "Sailing," S. Bullock. Reading, "The Bells," Prof. W. A. Wetzell. Song, "Angels Serenade," with violin and piano accompaniment, Mrs. W. A. Wetzell. Recitation, "Searching Among the Slain," Mrs. C. N. Rankin. Piano solo, "Lily of the Valley," Miss Pearl Harrington. Reading, select, Mr. J. N. Sturm. Song, "Hark, Baby, Hark," Hunt & Brown's quintette club. Recitation, "The Life Boat," Miss Hattie Ross. Solo, piano, Miss Pearl Harrington. Reading, from fifth scene of Macbeth, Mrs. Florence Denny. Song, "Southern Sunny Home," by members of Quartette club. All of the above numbers were well rendered and received generous applause. The "Angels' Serenade" by Mrs. W. A. Wetzell was encored, and the lady responded by singing a very pleasing song entitled "Sunset." The reading of "The Bells" by Prof. W. A. Wetzell was also encored, and in response that gentleman gave "Rock of Ages." "Hark, Baby, Hark," by Hunt & Brown's Quintette club, was also encored. The piano duet by Misses Jordan and Boden, and the piano solos by Miss Pearl Harrington were rendered in excellent style and called forth generous applause. Too much cannot be said in praise of the readings and recitations of Mrs. C. N. Rankin, Mrs. Florence Denny, Miss Hattie Ross and J. N. Sturm, all of whom were received with marked favor by the large audience present. The entertainment throughout was a decided success, both artistically and financially.

ELOCUTIONARY ENTERTAINMENT.

On Wednesday afternoon Miss Kate Seaver Downs gave an entertainment at the Y. M. C. A. The large hall was completely filled with a most appreciative audience. The musical part of the programme was well rendered, especially the solo by Miss Steele, but the main attraction was the recitations and renditions by Miss Downs, which showed her to be an elocutionist of rare ability. Following was the programme:

Instrumental trio, piano, flute and violin	Miss Florence John and Birdie White
(b) The Wind and the Moon	[illegible] Miss Kate Seaver Downs
The Girl	Misses Zilpha [illegible] and Frankie Lovell
The Witch's Daughter	Miss Virginia [illegible] Goodwin
(b) A Little Girl's View of Life at a Hotel Lascar	Miss Kate S. Downs
Vocal solo	Miss M. Steele
Fourth of July at Lonesville	Miss Kate S. Downs

Miss Downs delivered an address upon "Elocution as an Art," which was very interesting and plainly showed the advantages to be gained by the study of physical and vocal drill elocution.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

On Monday evening Miss Callie and Miss Grace Counties gave a very pleasant evening party to some friends, at their home on Fourth street, between Stark and Oak. The occasion being the 18th birthday of the former. The time was most agreeably spent with vocal and instrumental music. At midnight an elegant lunch was served. All, then joined in singing "Home, Sweet Home," and after wishing the hostess a happy good night, departed. The following are the names of those present: Miss Julia Hixson, Miss Annie Pierce, Miss Laura Watkins, Miss Lilly Parks, Miss Kellinmeyer, of Tacoma, Miss Manda Parks, Mrs. Emma Dey, Miss Mabel Kratz, Miss Grace Counties, Mrs. H. W. Dey, Miss Callie Counties, Mr. H. Beachey, Mr. W. D. Lindhard, Mr. A. Upson, Mr. Charles Hatz, Mr. Charles Russell, of Walla Walla, Mr. F. B. Williams, Mr. Lee Straus, Mr. Williams, J. J. McGown, F. I. Rand, Mr. Robinson, H. Heskell, A. K. Slocum.

KENO PARTY AT SALEM

On Wednesday evening the first keno party of the Salem season was given by Mr. W. J. Clarke at his home on Gatty Hill. At 9 o'clock the guests to the number of twelve couple had arrived and were seated at three tables. Miss Eva Earhart was the most fortunate player of the evening, winning a very handsome card case. At a seasonable hour a delicious supper was served, after which dancing was begun and indulged in to a late hour. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. George Herren, Miss Breyman, Miss Church, Miss Carpenter, Miss Lena Breyman, Miss Earhart, Miss Emma Buckley from Tacoma, Miss Eva Earhart, Miss Frankie P. Jones, Miss Addie Cox, Miss Casper, Miss Anna Breyman; Messrs. F. A. Allison, W. J. D'Arcy, Abel McCully, H. S. Jordan, A. I. Holgate, F. S. Leathorn, I. A. Manning, F. A. Howard, C. A. Piper and E. Willis.

FAREWELL LUNCHEON

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Samuel J. Gorman gave a very delightful lunch party to several of his young lady friends, prior to his departure for the East. Mr. Gorman took this very pleasant way of returning numberless little courtesies he had received at the hands of his fair guests. The lunch was given in Alisky's parlors and was a very complete affair, the table being beautifully decorated with flowers, and the service, under the personal supervision of Mr. Frandes, was perfect, in fact, it was, in the way of entertainments, a *chef d'oeuvre*. The young ladies present were: The Misses Mamie and Nina Woodward, the Misses Lottie and Mary Stout, the Misses Hettie and Lizzie Hamilton, and Miss Daisy Biles.

SAN GRAAL SOCIETY

The literary evening of the society occurred last Monday, and the main subject was Dante, whose works rank among the best six books in the world, are namely: The Bible, Homer, Dante, Cervantes, Shakespeare and Milton. The following programme was given and proved to be quite interesting to those who heard it rendered:

Sketch of the Life of Dante	J. Hunter Wells
Reading	Miss Lou [illegible]
Vocal Duet	Mrs Irwin and Mr Arthur
Sketch of the Works of Dante	F. B. Thompson
Piano Solo	Mrs. W. M. Ladd

BIRTHDAY SURPRISE PARTY

On Thursday evening the young friends of Tillie Elder gave her a surprise party. They congregated at a neighbor's and about 7 o'clock moved in a body, to the number of twenty five or thirty, to the residence of her father, Mr. Alexander Elder, in Stephens's addition, where they completely surprised the young lady and enjoyed a first rate time, with singing, games, etc. About 10 o'clock refreshments were served. Many presents were given.

MRS WHALLEY'S WHIST PARTY

On Tuesday evening Mrs. J. W. Whalley entertained some thirty of her friends, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hyde, of Baker City. Drive whist was the order of the evening, and at about 11 o'clock a delicious supper was served, after which dancing was indulged in until shortly after midnight. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. David Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Carrie Ladd, Miss Margaret Green, Miss Stout, Miss Mary Stout, Miss Kate Holman, Miss Fairfowl, Miss Coviland of The Dalles, Miss Shelby, Miss Ewald, Messrs. Hugh Roger, Charles E. Carr, C. H. Carter, F. V. Holman, H. Hawgood, Sam Stott, R. G. Morrow, George P. Holman, Will Lee and Lieut. Allison.

NOTES

There is to be a party Wednesday evening at Vancouver.

The Concordia club give their first ball of the season October 20.

Mrs. M. R. Reese lectures this evening at the tabernacle, at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. R. B. Knapp gave a very elegant dinner party Wednesday evening.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. T. B. Wilcox gave a very pleasant lunch party.

The childrens' social at Taylor street M. E. church Friday night, was a very pleasant affair.

The ladies of the Unitarian church are making preparations to have a grand fair during the first part of December next.

Invitations have been received in Portland for the wedding of Miss Lillie Kimball and Lieut. Abercrombie, at Grace church, New York city, on the 13th inst.

The Knights of Pythias hold a reception Tuesday afternoon, in the Masonic hall, from 3 o'clock to 5. In the evening they will give a ball at Turner hall.

Garfield post, G. A. R., have just concluded arrangements for a series of socials to be held the coming winter. A committee was appointed at the last regular meeting of this post to take charge of the necessary preparations. This committee consists of J. F. Shaw, W. T. Atwood and Henry F. Dosch. The socials last winter were most enjoyable occasions, and the forthcoming series promise to be none the less pleasurable. The first social will be held next Tuesday evening.

PERSONAL

Mr. Ernest Palmer has gone to Victoria.

Mrs. Frank G. Abell has returned from a brief visit to California.

Mrs. E. A. Gardner, of Seattle, is the guest of Mrs. Dr. Whiting.

Mrs. Dr. Nichols has gone to Philadelphia on a visit to her mother.

Mr. C. M. Idleman has gone for a ten days' trip through Montana.

Mrs. Minnie Fuelling, of this city, is visiting relatives in McMinnville.

Miss Mae Buckley, of Tacoma, is visiting the Misses Earhart of Salem.

Miss Ronie Coviland, of The Dalles, is visiting Miss Fairfowl, in this city.

Mrs. Stansberry and family have returned from Santa Barbara, California.

Mrs. D. G. Webster, of La Grande, is visiting her mother at 291 Second street.

Dr. C. R. Templeton and wife have returned from an extended visit to Albany.

Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Clark, of Tacoma, have been visiting relatives in this city.

Mr. A. N. Gambell has returned from a visit to Boston and other Eastern cities.

Mr. Ed Buckley, of Missoula, and Miss Emma Buckley, of Tacoma, are in the city.

Mrs. G. W. Pittock returned this week from a several months' visit in California.

Captain A. P. Ankeny returned Tuesday from an extended trip to the Eastern states.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Burns have returned from their summer cottage at Mountain View.

Miss Cora Jones returned home from Salem yesterday. She will remain until Monday.

Mrs. R. H. Dearborn, of Salem, is visiting Mrs. F. S. Kearney, at 325 West Park street.

Mrs. C. E. S. Wood and family are spending several weeks at the Grimes House, Clatsop.

Mrs. Walter V. Smith will leave shortly for New York, where she will spend the winter.

Mr. J. Townsend Valentine returned yesterday from a somewhat extended business trip.

Mr. N. J. Levinson returned from Astoria on the last steamer, greatly improved in health.

Capt. and Mrs. Sebree left for the mouth of the river last night. They will return Wednesday.

Mrs. M. B. Goldstein and children are passengers on the incoming steamer from San Francisco.

Mr. Charles Hyde and wife, of Baker City, have been visiting Portland during the past week.

Mrs. E. Breyman and Miss Minnie Breyman, of Salem, went down to San Francisco Monday night.

The Misses Sayier returned Monday from a brief visit with Mrs. Maj. Poole, at Vancouver barracks.

After an extended trip through southern California and Mexico, Miss Cornelius has returned to Portland.

Miss Nellie Parmenter, of Salem, came down a few days ago and will make her home in Portland this winter.

Miss Henrietta Waldman leaves next Thursday for San Francisco to spend the winter with Mrs. N. A. Hustel.

Miss Maximilia Nichols, of Roseburg, is spending a few days in the city. She is the guest of Mrs. W. H. Gaines.

Mrs. A. R. Riggs left Wednesday over the Northern on a visit to relatives and friends. She will be absent about six weeks.

Miss Lena Morgan left for San Francisco on the last steamer. She will visit her cousin, Miss Olive Boone, of that city, for about two months.

C. S. Jackson, of the *East Oregonian*, has been spending a few days in the city, accompanied by his wife. They leave for home to-day.

Mr. W. S. Ott will leave some time this week or the early part of next for his home in Harrisburg, Virginia, where he will remain most of the winter.

Mrs. Capt. B. B. Tuttle is a passenger on the incoming steamer from San Francisco. Mrs. Tuttle went to Sacramento last July to attend the funeral of her father.

Mrs. J. C. Farrar and daughter returned last Tuesday from a two months' visit to California, where she went for the benefit of her health, which she has fully regained.

Miss Tekla Hess, who has been living with her sister, Mrs. Ben Selling, is going to San Francisco to spend the winter, the guest of her niece, Miss Teresa Wertheimer.

Mr. W. F. Lutton a pioneer of '61, left for the East Friday. He goes direct to Concord, N. H., where his father, an old gentleman 90 years old, resides. Mr. Lutton has not seen his father for some twenty odd years.

Mr. Samuel J. Gorman, late cashier of the Metropolitan Savings bank, leaves for Chicago next Wednesday. He will establish a branch house for a Yokohama tea firm and permanently engage in business in that city.

Mr. Henry Failing and family, accompanied by Miss Mildred Trevett, left Wednesday for New York. Mr. Failing, Miss Failing and Miss May Failing will spend the early winter in New York and Miss Emily Failing and Miss Trevett will enter school at Farmington, Conn.

MILITARY AND PERSONAL

Col. Anderson, 14th Inf., is expected to arrive at Vancouver and take command about the 21st of October.

The wife and children of Lt. Wm. A. Kimball, 14th Inf., arrived at Vancouver barracks from Spokane Falls on Monday.

Lt. Hunter, 1st Art., and his bride arrived at Vancouver barracks Oct. 1st. Lt. Hunter goes on duty with light battery E.

Lt. J. J. Eastman, 14th Inf., who went east with his family a few days since, has had his leave extended two months.

Lt. H. T. Allen, 2d Cav., has gone under orders from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Coeur d'Alene, for duty with troop I.

Lt. Albert Todd, 1st Art., reported Oct. 1st for duty with the light battery at Vancouver barracks, relieving Lt. J. V. White.

Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, 21st Inf., on Oct 1st was relieved from duty at the recruiting station, Columbus, Ohio, to rejoin his regiment.

Lt. J. W. Sibley, 2d Cav., has been relieved from recruiting service at Jefferson barracks, Mo., and will report for duty at Fort Walla Walla about Nov. 1st.

Lt. J. V. White, 1st Art., sailed for San Francisco on Monday, for his new station. While at Vancouver barracks he made many friends who regret his removal.

Gen. John Gibbon returned last week from a tour of inspection along the line of the N. P. R. R. in the Yakima country, where troops are stationed for convenience in case of an attack upon Chinese railroad laborers.

Major John I. Rodgers, who has been in command of Fort Canby since January 1885, has received orders transferring him to the post at Alcatraz, Cal. Col. Randall, of the 1st artillery, relieves Major Rodgers at the former post.

PYTHIAN NEWS NOTES

F. G. Hageman has been elected chancellor commander of Scandia, to fill an unexpired term.

The San Francisco hall association will not sell their building lot and will build as soon as stock can be sold.

J. T. Hayne, who has filled the office of district deputy for Portland district the past year, was on Tuesday evening presented with a complete Sir Knight's uniform by members of the order. This was a recognition of his services as deputy.

Halvor Nelson, secretary of the Endowment rank, reports the membership to July 1 as follows: First class, 377, second class, 470, third class, 135, fourth class, 15,578. Total, $16,287. Total benefits paid to date. First class 807 deaths—$8 2,783; second class, 1000 deaths—$2,164,291; third class, 23 deaths—$4,452; fourth class, 179 deaths—$409,117 85. Total, $3,384,171 85.

The following is a list of officers of the Willamette division: J. T. Hayne, commander, or captain; Ward S. Stevens, Lieut. commander, or first lieutenant; Oscar F. Clay, herald, or second lieutenant; Sig L. Cohn, recorder; H. C. Boug, treasurer.

Willamette division had a drill on Friday evening, and were instituted on Saturday evening by Col. Jay Tuttle, of Astoria Division No. 1. The rank was conferred upon nineteen Knights, eleven having already received the rank. This makes the division thirty strong.

Arrangements for Tuesday's parade and ball are about completed. A call has been issued for a meeting of different lodges on Tuesday at 1 P. M. The afternoon exercises will be held in Masonic hall, and will include an address of welcome by P. C. Richardson, of Castle, and an oration by F. C. Tuttle, of Astor. The parade will precede this. At 7 P. M. the grand lodge will meet at Castle hall, organize and confer P. C. ranks, adjourning in time to attend the ball. Should the weather be favorable it is desired to have a large turnout at parade, and members will wear fatigue uniforms where possible.

THE TEACHINGS OF SOCIALISM

PORTLAND, Oct. 7

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In your issue of September 30 appears an article by "Old Theology" which contains so many misconceptions and unwarrantable inferences that I ask your permission to make a reply. As it is evident that the writer understands theology far better than modern socialism. He considers the views of Lawrence Gronlund as expressed in his book, "The Co-operative Commonwealth," and takes that book for the sacred koran from which all socialists derive their inspiration. But from what has evidently been a very careless perusal of Mr. Gronlund's volume, he has drawn so many erroneous ideas that I am at a loss to know whether he has not even gathered his entire knowledge of socialism from current and common talk. Lawrence Gronlund is a millionaire who has given some study to socialistic ideas of reform, and is in sympathy with the socialist movement. His book contains much valuable information regarding the operations of a co-operative industrial government, but his ideas are not accepted by socialists in their entirety any more than those of Prof. Ely or any other writer on the subject. Karl Marx was the founder of modern socialism, and the great mass of socialists accept his teachings with slight modifications to-day. As an exposition of some of the features of a socialistic commonwealth, Mr. Gronlund's book is valuable for general reading, but to thoroughly understand the subject the writings of Marx, Bebel, Hyndman and others should be first studied. Had "Old Theology" given a little time to the works of those writers, who are teachers and leaders of socialism, and not theorizers, he would not have asked so many foolish questions.

There is so much misconception as to the aims of socialists and their workings that articles like those of "Old Theology's" often carry conviction to the careless mind. Yet his statements show the greatest ignorance of both. To enlighten him and such of your readers as are interested in the rapid progress of socialism throughout the world I wish to review his closing remarks. He asks:

"Is there an identity between Herr Most, the Chicago anarchists, the International Workmen's association and the socialists?"

There is an identity thus far—that all are working to accomplish a certain object. This object is the abolition of the wage system throughout the world. But in this desire only is there complete identity between socialists and anarchists. Herr Most is a revolutionary anarchist. He was expelled from the socialist organization at the international congress held at Basle, Switzerland, some years ago, for his advocacy of extreme ideas, and came to America soon after. The International Workmen's association is the secret organization of socialists, and is the great bond that links all socialists of the world together. Anarchists and socialists differ as to their methods of securing certain results and as to the lengths they would go in social reform. The anarchists desire the abolition of all government, believing that each human unit, when wholly free from such restraint will observe the natural laws of human brotherhood, and strict justice between man and man will prevail. To secure this result the present system of society must be utterly destroyed, and from its ruins their utopian society will be constructed. Many of them, Herr Most included, would accomplish this by force. The socialists desire abolition of the present competitive system of government also, but they would substitute therefor a co-operative, industrial commonwealth, under which the government would have absolute control of the land and all means of production, transportation and communication. They do not contemplate doing this by force, as "Old Theology" infers, but by a gradual substitution of co-operative industrial control of the resources of the world, for the present one sided system which keeps nineteen men in poverty that the twentieth may live in luxury. This, in brief, is the difference between anarchists and socialism. And despite "Old Theology's" statement, the Knights of Labor organization *does* indorse the latter's teachings. If he will read article XIX, of the declaration of principles of the Knights of Labor, he will find this very change advocated by socialists. Also demanded by that great organization of 1,000,000 men and women in the plainest terms. Yet he asks if this be not treason. Did he ever read the immortal document framed by our forefathers 110 years ago, which proclaimed to the world the birth of a new commonwealth? If so has he must surely remember that it distinctly says when a government becomes destructive of the ends for which it was formed, "It becomes the right of the people to alter or abolish it."

"Old Theology" also infers that several European countries have socialist organizations. Wise inference! He reminds one of the newspaper fable of the old Virginia farmer who casts his ballot for Andrew Jackson at each recurring presidential election, in blissful ignorance of that old hero's death. Let me inform him that there are socialist organizations in every country of Europe, and it is the red specter of socialism that looms up stern and menacing before every crown and title in that land. It is socialism alone that grasps the leash that holds the dogs of war. Bismarck fears its power far more than France's rage. In 1878 he passed a law so stringent in its provisions it was thought that hated party was forever crushed. To-day there are more socialists in the German reichstag than ever before, and 1,500,000 voters are enrolled as their adherents. In Italy their progress has been such that Cipriana, one of their leaders, although imprisoned by the government for sedition, was elected to the Italian parliament by no less than three constituencies at the recent election. In the recent elections in France, Cronitte, socialist leader of the Decazeville strike, received 100,000 votes in Paris, and many others were elected to the chamber of deputies and Paris municipal council. In Spain, in Austria, in Denmark, Belgium and Sweden, the same remarkable progress is being made, while England and our own country is not a whit behind. At the recent convention which nominated Henry George in New York city a purely socialistic platform was adopted, and 30,000 voters of that city have signified their intention, over their own signatures, of casting their ballots for him, notwithstanding. Portland, too, has a strong organization.

And I defy "Old Theology," or any one else to show that socialism teaches anything but justice. "We would have the good things of this world given to those who produce them, and would revolutionize economic, political and juridic relations" to secure this result but no man can truthfully say that socialism teaches the use of force to accomplish that end. We believe that the fact of existence implies the right to live, and that the right to live carries with it the right to the enjoyment of all the natural rights of man. The resources of nature were meant for the enjoyment of all, and not for a chosen few, and no government is a just one that does not consider the welfare of its humblest child as equally important with that of the proudest monarch that treads the earth. The revolution we desire carries with it no such interference as "Old Theology" seeks to draw from his misty ideas of socialism. War with its bloody panoply has no part in our society, and for patriotism, that word by which ambitious men so often seek to stir up strife is substituted the common brotherhood of man. If there are those in the ranks of the socialists who advocate extreme ideas, socialism itself should no more be held responsible than journalism should be placed at the bar for the iniquitous methods of some newspapers. If the public mind was not so prone to accept what passes for gospel as the actual truth, without investigation, there would be less ignorance as to the aims and methods of socialism.

FRANK D. SMITH

TWO EVENINGS OF READING.

Mr. Charles Dudley, dramatic reader, of New York city, assisted by Miss Julia Chamberlain, of Salem, will give two evenings of humorous and dramatic readings in Y. M. C. A. hall on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Miss Chamberlain is possessed of a superb voice, and has not been heard before in our city. Mr. Dudley has chosen an excellent programme, and from the evidences of humorous and dramatic power given Friday evening, will give the most entertaining readings that have ever been given in our city. The sale of reserved seats opens at Prentice's store at 9 o'clock Monday.

WHEAT AND SILVER.

A Valuable Article on a Very Important Subject.

Further Statement of the Views of Mr. Moreton Frewen—Relations of India to Silver and Prices.

A few days ago THE OREGONIAN had a brief article in which some of the views of Mr. Moreton Frewen, a well-known Englishman, on the relations of India to the value of silver and the prices of wheat and cotton were expressed. Mr. Frewen wrote from Portland on the 25th of September a very full statement of his views to the St. Paul *Globe*. They are interesting enough to warrant re-publication. Says Mr. Frewen: The world's annual production of silver is now about $110,000,000, the distribution of which is probably somewhat as follows. I say probably, because it is not always possible to distinguish between the coinage of the new silver and the coinage of old. This is especially difficult in the case of India, where rupees are every day melted down to make bangles, and bangles and bracelets melted up to make rupees. The United States coins $21,000,000; England, at home and in India, $21,000,000; Mexico, $12,000,000; probable absorption of China $10,000,000; arts and manufactures, $10,000,000; other coinage demands, $12,000,000; total, $92,000,000, leaving only $18,000,000 of silver balance unaccounted for, and it is this comparatively small sum which now drifts about paralyzing the market and glutting all the coinage. There is a radical difference which must never be lost sight of, when we come to consider the effect of price on the demand for a precious metal and on the demand for a mere commodity such as wheat. If the price of wheat falls the consumption of wheat is at once stimulated, and thus the tendency to fall is neutralized. But not so with silver. A fall in the price of silver serves directly to check consumption, and thus to precipitate a further and accelerated fall. Nations that are not coining silver are not, as this country is now inclined, to decry the metal, to talk of bogus dollars, and to demand a [illegible] or even suspension of coinage. In the arts, too, its consumption will be checked, because while the skilled labor required in making a silver spoon costs as much whether it is exerted on silver worth sixty pence or sixpence the ounce, the intrinsic value of the spoon is becoming less and the ratio of cost of labor to total value is increasing. This is an important point to remember, that while silver falls in price its consumption is not stimulated, but, on the contrary, checked, except where we are possessed of the conditions of true bimetalism. If I am right then in saying that it is this small surplus balance of $18,000,000 which is doing the present harm, then if this country were coining, not the minimum, but the maximum $4,000,000 monthly, required by the Bland bill, the price of silver would be sure to improve, and your "seventy-cent dollar" would in a short time be worth eighty five cents. A very small coinage demand elsewhere would then suffice to raise the price of silver to sixty pence, and restore the old one to sixteen ratio, in which case your standard dollar, now worth seventy cents, would be worth, as of old, 102 cents.

How great a demand for silver will restore it to its old price? It is clear that a coinage demand of some sort will do this. I suggest that a further $4,000,000 per month will suffice, assuming, as we fairly may, that no nation imitates the action of Germany in 1873 and sells a mass of silver to buy gold, thus depressing one metal and appreciating the other. Nor is it probable that the consequence of increasing silver coinage will be that this country will lose gold and come upon a silver basis. Eight years since, when the Bland act was passed, the entire Eastern press threatened us with this so-called law of Gresham. Every silver dollar minted was, we were assured, certain to displace a gold dollar. But facts are stronger than theory, and so it happens while you have added some $240,000,000 of these silver dollars to your metallic circulation, you have increased your gold in currency by more than $[illegible]. And from what has occurred, I think it a reasonable inference that had you coined the maximum, $4,000,000 instead of the minimum, $2,000,000, your gold stocks would have showed a much greater rate of increase, and for this reason: The increased consumption of silver would inevitably have raised the price of silver, and with silver higher the rupee would also be higher, together with the prices of wheat and cotton, and the result of this would be that the wheat and cotton, which are now being exported from Asia, would instead have been going to Europe from this country, thereby increasing the balance of trade in your favor. Thus you would be drawing a large cash balance from Europe, which balance is paid [illegible]. The large specie balance which India is now receiving from Europe should, by every right be coming here, and is only diverted to India because of the present unexampled cheapness of silver. It thus appears that, because you are doing too little to support the white metal, the balance of trade is, with difficulty, maintained in your favor, and so you are drawing from Europe less gold than [illegible] the yellow metal. Now, if I am correct in my deduction, here is America's best weapon. Give by increased coinage increased support to silver. Let the stimulus a higher rate of eastern exchange will secure to your export trades the more raw cotton and cereals you export the more gold you will import. If England has hitherto been able with difficulty to meet your steady drain upon her gold stocks (and M. De Laveleye shows that she has lost one fifth of all her gold in eight years), a large additional demand on your part will bring her to her knees and will force her to take the initiative in that system of international bimetalism which the [illegible] rightly considers so essential to the continued progress of the world.

It admits of no doubt, and the point was made very clear to the royal commission by Mr. Palgrave, Sir Louis Mallet, Mr. Greenfell, Mr. [illegible] and others, that the present fall in the price of silver is ruinous to the farmer of England and the United States by stimulating the growth of wheat in Asia at the expense of the Anglo-Saxon producer; the Indian cannot afford to sell wheat in Europe for less than 22 rupees per quarter; now with silver at 60 pence per ounce and wheat at present (gold) prices, the Indian could only get 17 rupees in London, instead of as now 23 rupees. And it seems to me a political crime for which this country can find no parallel that currency juggling at Washington and in Europe should have so depressed the price of silver that the wheat area of Minnesota and Dakota has been contracted and the prosperity of your farmers seriously checked in order to expand the area of its growth in Oude and the Punjaub. Forty millions of bushels which formerly went to Europe from the United States, besides immense quantities of cotton, maize and other staples, are now owing to your silver legislation, imported from India instead. Forty millions of bushels. Nearly forty millions of dollars, at least thirty millions of which, in one form or another, would be going into the pocket of the American workingman, but which is being snatched from him to be given to the Hindoo and the Chinaman. Surely here are 30,000,000 good reasons why you should support the price of silver by increased coinage.

This is the silver question of to-day. Let your farmers and your workingmen look to it.

Prof. Sullivan's Fine Clothes

Philadelphia Times

Sullivan is proud since the match and says "he will not bother with Hearld again." As grounds for this he remarks that he has shown that Hearld is no match for him. Sullivan is going to San Francisco, and he may give an exhibition at Chicago on the way. He talks of a possibility of a meeting with Mitchell or Ryan, both of whom he feels sure of whipping. He will probably go to Australia and thence to England. In the latter place he will be the gentleman fighter and act "way up." He has purchased most of a large and elegant wardrobe, with which he proposes to stun the British lion. His new dress suit cost something like $200. It is lined with corded silk and is actually stunning. He has a great sealskin overcoat and several cloth overcoats. But John runs principally to trousers. In addition to five new suits now in process of manufacture, he has at least a dozen pairs of trousers, some of which are beautiful to behold, both in the matter of color and cut. The champion likes bright colors, and his gloves are generally a very bright yellow and as it requires a good deal of glove to cover his hands one can see him coming a long way off. I think his favorite color in trousers is purple. He has two pairs of shoes for each day in the week, and a silk embroidered dressing gown (a present from a lady admirer), and embroidered smoking jackets and caps and nightshirts, also presents. It will take several very large Saratoga trunks to hold the outfit.

A Poor Memory.

Boston Courier

"Who made you?" asked the Sunday-school teacher, addressing the little boy from the slums.

"I dunno," answered the boy, as he scratched the shin of his right leg with his left heel.

"Well, God made you," said the teacher.

"That so?" replied the boy. Then he added "I guess I kinder heard of that before, but I'm like my old man, I never was good at rememberin' names."

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A WOMAN COOK AT THE PACIFIC House, cor Third and A. 902

WANTED—A GOOD PIANO PLAYER. STEADY job and good wages. Inquire at 125 Fifth st. 902

WANTED—RELIABLE LOCAL AND TRAVELING salesman to sell lubricating oils. Enclose stamp for reply. F. F. DIETRICHS, Cleveland, O. 92

WANTED—FIRST CLASS MACHINE OPERATORS and dressmakers, good pay. 142 Third st. 8.3

WANTED—LAUNDRY HELP—1 GOOD WASHER and 2 good ironers. Address stating experience Box 576 City. o7tf

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CANDY MAKER who understands every branch of it as workman with fair wages or as a partner, no capital required. Address at once "S and F" care Oregonian. 507

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—$8000 FOR A TERM OF YEARS. Valuable real estate security. Inquire A. N. STEVENS, 111 First st. 28stf

INFORMATION WANTED OF FRED HOFFMAN, formerly barber at the Burton House. Address W. F., care Oregonian. 507 w1

WANTED—BY A LADY AND DAUGHTER two or three unfurnished rooms in a private family, bet Yamhill and Harrison and Fourth and Twelfth sts. Address M. K., care Oregonian. 902

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—TWO SMALL COTTAGES. Also houses to rent. FRASER & ALLEN, 131 First st.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—ONE PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST [illegible] Scientific Electric Magnetic Belts, used and recommended by the leading doctors of America and Europe, will cure all nervous weakness [illegible] troubles when medicines fail [illegible] years success in Portland. DR. SILL, Manager and Proprietor of the Electric [illegible] First and Mark sts. [illegible] Portland, Or. 13stf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

SITUATION WANTED BY SWEDISH GIRL TO [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ASTORIA BAKERY FOR SALE. A GOOD business at a bargain. Apply to E. R. Jackson, Bakery, Astoria, Or. 22stf

$5000 BONUS WILL BE GIVEN BY THE La Camas Company for the establishment of any manufacturing enterprise which will employ twenty workmen at La Camas, W. T. D. H. STEARNS, Manager La Camas Co.

A BLACKSMITH SHOP AND TOOLS INCLUDING house and lot for sale. Terms [illegible] desirable tenant. For particulars address R. N. [illegible] 28stm

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS. NO opposition, in the best town in [illegible] The Dalles and Spokane Falls; proprietor obliged to go East. Address X. Y. Z., care Oregonian. 107

TO CAPITALISTS—BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR sale located in Dayton, W. T.; am out of money; required $15,000; 12 per cent per annum guaranteed for two years; title perfect and satisfactory reasons for selling. For further information inquire at the Oregonian office. 1o2w

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE DOING A CASH business 11 miles from Portland on West Side R. R.; telegraph, railroad, express and postoffice in same building. Apply to A. J. Hamilton, Beaverton, Or. 1stf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

PAIR OF WORK HORSES CHEAP FOR CASH at PACIFIC STABLES. 803

FOR SALE—A CHOICE QUARTER BLOCK IN Couch's addition, N. E. cor Twelfth and H sts. Address BLOAN BROS, Salem, Or. 18stf

FOR SALE—FRACTIONAL LOT, CONTAINING three-room cottage, bath, etc. Apply at or address 286 Ninth near Jefferson from 9 A. M. to noon. 9stf

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEAR THE FLOURISHING town of Moscow, I. T., several desirable farms taken in satisfaction of debt; terms easy. Address W. W. BAKER, Moscow, I. T. 40

FOR EXCHANGE LAND ADJOINING EAST Portland and also city lots, for property in Alameda or Los Angeles, Cal. For particulars address W., care Oregonian. 507

KENWORTHY'S ADDITION—ONLY 4 BLOCKS from proposed street car line to Mount Tabor; location high, sightly and healthful. Fine quarter block for $600, 18 blocks from river. o7tf
TENT & YOUNG, Agents, 10 Stark st.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE—ON Tuesday morning Oct. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. the undersigned will offer for sale to the highest and best bidder in cash in U. S. gold coin all of the right, title and interest of John H. [illegible] (a minor) in and to lot four (4) in block 41 in Carruthers Addition to Caruthers Addition to the City of Portland, Oregon. By order of the County Court. WM. A. DALY,
Guardian of Minor aforesaid.

CHEAP HOMES—EASY PAYMENTS ON THE installment plan. For Sale—A few fine level lots half a mile from the Albina ferry for $100 each; pay [illegible] $5 per month. This is an excellent opportunity to get a home on easy terms. Apply early to C. A. REED, Sixth and Alder sts. mldtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. H. GEFFENBERG (LATE OF HENRICHSEN & Greenberg) Formerly [illegible] wholesale dealer [illegible] Watches, Jewelry, etc. [illegible] San Francisco [illegible]

AMERICAN EXCHANGE WHARF, MADISON street [illegible] Central [illegible] CHAS. CHALMERS, Agent. [illegible]

T. [illegible] SOUTHEAST COR. First and Morrison [illegible]

MOVING AND RAISING HOUSES, BARNS & [illegible] buildings [illegible] Chapman & [illegible]

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

Z. T. WRIGHT FARM & MILL MACHINERY, Shipman Engines, Oils, Brass Goods, Inspirators, Pumps, Belts, etc. Laundry Machinery a specialty. Foot of Morrison st., Portland.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY, importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery. 68 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO. SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitt's Thresher, Haines Header, Schutler Wagons. Front, First and Vine sts.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORNER N. Front and D sts. Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCER and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—CHILD'S [illegible] RING WITH PEARL setting. Owner can have same by paying for this advertisement.

LOST—A 4 MONTHS OLD LIVER COLORED [illegible] spot on breast. A suitable reward [illegible] A. HIGGINS [illegible]

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS HARDWARE, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 102 FRONT ST., Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND HAND PORTABLE engines and boilers [illegible] MITCHELL, FISCHER & KETSCHER, 626 Myrtle st., Oakland, Cal. 458

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

NEUSTADTER BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF Boss of the Road Overalls, Standard Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods and Cal. Cassimere Clothing, 69-71 Front st., Portland, Or.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.

NORTHRUP & STURGIS, 93 AND 95 OAK ST., corner Fifth. Soda, Sarsaparilla, Cream Soda, Ginger Ale, Cascade Mineral water, Soda Fountains and Supplies.

FINANCIAL.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS TO SUIT ON [illegible] or collaterals. 707
FRAME & ALLEN, 131 First st.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO. 102 FRONT ST., Portland, and 87 Market st., San Francisco.

Notice of [illegible] and Removal.

PORTLAND, OR., Oct. 1st, 1886.

We have this day entered into a partnership agreement for the purpose of conducting a wholesale and retail Book and Stationery business, under the firm name of J. K. GILL & CO.

This is a consolidation of the wholesale business of J. K. Gill & Co. and the retail business of W. B. Ayer & Co. All liabilities of both concerns will be settled by the new firm, and all outstanding accounts will be collected by them.

In order to secure the best facilities for conducting our business, we have moved into more commodious quarters, now occupying the new Failing Building, northwest corner First and Oak streets, vacating stores at 28 and 30, and 93 First street.

A continuance of patronage is solicited, with the assurance that our new arrangement will enable us to meet the wants of the public better than ever before.

J. K. GILL,
W. B. AYER,
JOHN GILL.

DR. A. I. NICKLIN,
173 Washington st. Telephone 75.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, $5, $7 AND $9 per month. 282 First st., cor. Montgomery. 21stf

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE STORAGE ROOM. Inquire 135 First st., corner Meade. 15stf

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS. ADDRESS M. A. G., care Oregonian. 4stf

FOR RENT—TWO PARTLY FURNISHED front rooms, ground floor, suitable for housekeeping. S. E. cor. Second and Jefferson sts. 903

FOR RENT—PLEASANT EAST FRONT ROOM, with closet, fire and use of bath, to one or two gentlemen. 201 Tenth st., cor. Taylor. o8tf

FOR RENT—VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, centrally located, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 29½ Yamhill st., between 1st and 2d. o6tf

ROOMS—229 NINTH ST., BET. SALMON AND Main, en suite or single, bath, large lawn to side; balconies; pleasant and desirable. 24stf

FOR RENT—NICE SUITE OF BAY WINDOW rooms at 132 Washington, cor. of Seventh; references. MRS. HOUGHEZ. 12slm

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH gas, bath, etc., convenient to street cars. Inquire at 334 Morrison st., corner Pacific. 1stf

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, also furnished and unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. 372 First st. 22stf

TO LET—BY WEEK OR MONTH, A LIMITED number of single and family rooms on first and second floors of Occidental Hotel, First and Morrison sts. Thoroughly renovated; low rates. 21stf

BALDWIN LODGING-HOUSE—REFURNISHED throughout; complete change; moderate prices, by day, week, month. 229½ Second bet. Salmon & Main.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE 8 ROOM HOUSE with [illegible] location central, $20 per month. P. W. [illegible] Stark st. 3stf

TO LET—THE LARGE AND HANDSOME [illegible] stores No. [illegible] and 60½ Alder st., are now ready for a tenant. Parties desiring a central location in which they can build up a good business should look at these rooms. A long lease at moderate rent to be had by responsible parties; dry goods preferred. Inquire of JOHN WILSON, 201 Twelfth st., or address P. O. Box 74, City. 1otf

FOR RENT—NEW STORE BUILDING CENTRALLY located with all modern improvements and [illegible] upstairs. Inquire of M. Seller & Co. or Ferrin, Watkins & Cornell. 20stf

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD.

ROOMS WITH BOARD AT 103 SIXTH ST. o07

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board [illegible] Sixth st. o7tf

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, PRIVATE [illegible] board if necessary; cheap to right person. Address R. H., care Oregonian. 901

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GERMANTOWN WOOL, FIRST QUALITY, FOR [illegible] robes, Afghans, bed spreads, etc., all colors. 5 cents. 21stf L. J. HARTMAN & CO.

A NO. 1 STORAGE AT VERY LOW RATES. Apply to F. BICKEL, S. W. cor. D and Front sts.

FAIRY ZEPHYR—FOR SHAWLS, NUBIAS AND capes in all shades and colors at
21stf L. J. HARTMAN & CO'S.

WE SEND SAMPLES OF ALL OUR WOOLS, Yarns, Zephyr, etc., by mail on application.
21stf L. J. HARTMAN & CO.

COLUMBIA KNITTING WORSTED—THIS CELEBRATED brand to be had in every shade manufactured at 21stf L. J. HARTMAN & CO'S.

A FULL STOCK OF POMPADOUR WOOL, HAMburg crewels, ice wool, mohair and all embroidery materials always on hand and at the lowest prices, at 21stf L. J. HARTMAN & CO'S.

SHORTHAND—PRIVATE EVENING CLASS in Munson phonography will begin October 15 and continue for full course of lessons by a teacher in actual practice. For full information address E. H. PERRY, P. O. Box 188, Portland. 507

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed Agents for the purchase of Rag Stock for the Columbia River Paper Company, and are prepared to purchase for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila Rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old [illegible] and Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 E st. Portland, Or. 4mtf

ROBERT McCAIN, FORMERLY OF MILWAUkie, Clackamas county, Oregon, or Castle Rock, Cowlitz county, W. T., will learn something to his advantage by sending his present address to the undersigned. Any person knowing his whereabouts or having information whether he is still alive will confer a favor by writing to JAMES McCAIN, Courtland, Sacramento county, California. 805 w1

NOTICE TO OREGON AND WASHINGTON Territory Scrip Holders.—I wish powers of attorney to collect scrip not reported by the commission, in order to enable mentioned owners thereof to be included in a bill in congress to bring suits to collect the same. Address C. M. CARTER, Attorney, Room 6, Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C. 505

ZEPHYR WORSTED, IMPORTED DIRECT from Berlin in 2, 4 and 8 fold, split, single or double. We keep this superior article in 172 shades; price 4 ounces for 75 cents. L. J. HARTMAN & CO.

SAXONY—IMPORTED BRAND—2, 3 AND 4 thread. Everybody knows what imported Saxony will do; we have this in over forty different shades and in three different sizes. Price 15 cents per hank, at 21stf L. J. HARTMAN & CO'S.

SHEPHERD'S PRIDE GERMAN KNITTING [illegible] the best material in the market for all knitting [illegible] without doubt a peer to all knitting yarns; full weight and pure dye; every shade [illegible] first quality [illegible] second quality [illegible] L. J. HARTMAN & CO.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT W. I. M[illegible] is no longer the authorized agent of [illegible] and is warned not to transact any business in that capacity. HOME ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION of San Francisco. 2stf

DISSOLUTION NOTICE—NOTICE—THE GROcery business conducted under the firm name of [illegible] at 98 Morrison st. has [illegible] sent Mr. Shofner.
IRA RUSS.
J. C. SHOFNER.

[illegible] continue the grocery business [illegible] thanking the public for past patronage [illegible] for the future.
IRA RUSS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, FOURTH AND OAK [illegible] Portland, Or., Oct. 1 1886.—Sealed proposals [illegible] this office until October 25th for [illegible] Riprap stone for Dyke at St. Helens, Or. For full information apply at this office. (763-8-19-20)
W. A. JONES, Major of Engineers.

$400 REWARD—A REWARD OF FOUR hundred dollars will be paid by the undersigned to any person who shall furnish information which shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person who has committed or who shall commit, or who has [illegible] concerned in committing the outrage [illegible] or attempting to blow up any house [illegible] with dynamite or gunpowder. Reward payable on conviction of each or any offender. October 5, 1886. CHUNG WA WE KUN.

SPECIAL FLOSS—ESPECIALLY ADAPTED for [illegible] and new style capes, etc., to be had [illegible] different shades; reduced price.
L. J. HARTMAN & CO.

NEW YARN—SPANISH KNITTING YARN—[illegible] material for knitting stockings [illegible] in every shade
L. J. HARTMAN & CO'S.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

E. J. BOWEN, WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN and Commission Merchant, 65 Front st.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

H. K. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION merchants and produce dealers. 130 Front st.

C. [illegible] & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISsion Merchants, 40 North Front street, Portland.

G. [illegible] SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERchants, importers and wholesale provision dealers, 179 Front, Portland. 9otf

MASON, EHRMAN & CO., WHOLESALE GROcers and commission merchants. Nos. 2 and 4 North Front street, Portland, Or. 2m

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. G. MILLER, W. H. WEST,) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 1 Front st., between Washington and Stark.

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE grocers and shipping and commission merchants, Nos. 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., Portland, Or.

GIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc., N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow and General Commission Merchant, S. W. cor. Front and Alder sts., Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

ART DECORATORS.

FESSEBORN & CO., THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE dealers in Wall Paper and Art Decorations in the Northwest, frescoing and artistic work. 127 and 129 Third st. 29a

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED 1861. Portland, Or.

ASK YOUR MERCHANT FOR
THE CELEBRATED
Iron-Clad [illegible]
DITTENHOEFER, HAAS & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
61 Front Street.
talm12p

ART SCHOOL,
250 YAMHILL ST.
MISS MORGAN AND MRS. CASWELL.
Instruction given in all the higher branches of Art.
Drawing from Cast and Life.
Oil and Water-color Painting.
Pastel, Crayon and Charcoal Drawing.
A varied collection of Original Studies, including Flowers, heads, figures, landscapes, etc.
VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME. 80*

BICYCLE AGENCY
F. T. MERRILL,
62 First Street, Portland, Oregon.
New and Second hand wheels in stock. Send for Catalogue.
COLUMBIA | Catalogue | VICTOR

Dr. E. C. Brown, [illegible]

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, OCT 10, 1886.

Albany is to be an important point on the Oregon Pacific. But what will this do for Corvallis?

The shipping of horses from Eastern Washington to New York has become an organized business.

To secure woman suffrage missionary work is needed, far more among the women than among the men.

The California & Oregon road is moving this way steadily. Three thousand men are now at work near Sissons.

The national administration is said to be doing its best to consolidate the democratic party in the city of New York. Is not this "offensive partisanship?"

The Saturday night following the opening is always the first popular night. The attendance last night was larger by five hundred than on the corresponding night last year.

The anarchists at Tacoma and Seattle are running candidates for prosecuting attorney. Of course they have no need for such officials themselves, they simply want to keep prosecuting attorneys who might be unfriendly to them.

When the Oregon Pacific gets across middle Oregon from west to east, and the California & Oregon from south to north, the great interior region of Oregon will begin to show up for what it is worth. And it will be found to be worth a great deal.

Five thousand people from the country will visit Portland during the next ten days. It is due to common decency and to the credit of our town that they be courteously received. It should be understood that there is no "gouge" at Portland during the fair.

Gen. Robert E. Lee's son, who, after a hard struggle, captured the nomination for congress from the Alexandria, Virginia, district, has a [illegible] as bolt to face. The Boston *Record* says "The young general is now in favor of putting down the rebellion at any cost."

The anarchist Fielden, professing to quote the words of "the great socialist, Jesus Christ," is just about as far out of the way as he is in his pretensions to be regarded as a champion of American labor. He says Jesus declared "Better that ninety and nine guilty men should go unpunished than that one innocent man should suffer." But he fails to tell the world where these words of Jesus are recorded.

Mr. T. F. Oakes, vice president and general manager of the Northern Pacific, in his annual report to the board of directors, says that the O. R. & N. has been taking too large a share of the proceeds of through business, and he says: "The completion of our Cascade division this year, giving us a line wholly our own to Portland, by way of Tacoma, will release us from a situation which can make such an unfair division possible." Again: "Portland, our principal western terminal city, handled in 1885 the largest wheat crop ever raised in the Pacific Northwest. Some apprehension is felt in Portland that the movement of a large part of the grain of interior Washington over our Cascade division to shipping points on the Sound will seriously affect the welfare of that city, but a wiser opinion holds that Portland has ample resources in the country necessarily tributary to it to support its present business and to ensure its continued growth."

ANOTHER WAGON ROAD PROJECT

There is a proposition to make a road connecting the chief agricultural section of the state, the Willamette valley, with the chief stock section, in middle Oregon, by way of the North Santiam pass, where a route entirely practicable has recently been surveyed. Such a road has long been needed by both the farming and stock interests. The lack of it has been a bar to direct and cheap communication and a check upon the development of the wide and productive territory of middle Oregon, much of which as yet, has been little more than explored. The Patrons of Husbandry have taken the matter up and, it is understood, will urge the legislature to make an appropriation sufficiently large to put the road through. We have no specific information as to the sum desired, indeed we do not know that estimates have yet been made, but the route lies through a country easily traveled, where there are few large streams and few heavy grades, so it is quite certain that the cost will not be great.

This road and that proposed from some point on the O. & C. railroad through Lake and Klamath counties, THE OREGONIAN regards as absolutely necessary not only to the development of the state but in order to keep the trade of the state within its own boundaries. It is entirely proper that the state should prosecute these works which are far beyond private or local means.

CHARACTERISTIC OF BOGUS JOURNALISM

On Friday the bogus journal published this editorial:

Yesterday morning's issue of the only paper in Oregon edited by the oldest and most versatile writer on the [illegible] coast announced to its readers the astounding [illegible] that through freights on the Northern Pacific the past year yielded an average of [illegible] per ton per mile and local freights $[illegible] per ton per mile, and that the [illegible] per ton per mile was 99 cents. The distance from St. Paul to Portland is about 2000 miles. [illegible] If, therefore, the statement of THE OREGONIAN is true, and all are denounced who question its accuracy or infallibility, the actual cost of carrying a ton of freight from St. Paul to Portland is $[illegible] while the freight [illegible] that distance is or was during [illegible] year [illegible] the enormous sum of $1740. This [illegible] will be startling news to shippers. We were aware that transportation charges in this country were exorbitant but we were not aware until advised by the immaculate morning journal on Stark street that the cost of transporting a ton of freight over the Northern Pacific from St. Paul to Portland was nearly $[illegible]. But THE OREGONIAN has proclaimed it and therefore it must be so.

Now it so happens that the bogus paper itself made the very same mistake. The dispatch was one which was published in an evening paper of San Francisco on Wednesday, and so the bogus paper had a chance to get it for Thursday morning. And it printed it thus:

NEW YORK, Oct [illegible].—The late report of the Northern Pacific is cited as an example of the effect of the transcontinental fights on through rates to the Pacific. The report shows for the last year in which the fall in rates occurred [illegible] through freight yielded an average of 8 cents per ton per mile, local freight $[illegible] per ton per mile. The average expenses per ton per mile were [illegible] cents. In 1884 and 1885 when through rates were as high as ever they will be again, through freight yielded $1 24 per ton per mile against $[illegible] for local freight, and the average expense was [illegible] for all freight.

THE OREGONIAN printed it thus:

NEW YORK, Oct 6.—The late report of the Northern Pacific Railroad company [illegible] example of transcontinental [illegible] rates to the Pacific coast. The [illegible] states that this report shows that for the last year in which the fall in rates occurred through freight yielded on an average of 8 cents per ton per mile and local freight $1 86 per ton per mile, the average expenses per ton per mile being [illegible]. In 1884-85 when through rates were as high as they will be again, through freights yielded [illegible] per ton per mile against $2 01 for local freight and an average expense of 94 cents for all freight.

It will be seen that the bogus paper itself made every mistake which it censured so severely in THE OREGONIAN. Of course the dispatch was jumbled in telegraphing, and the editor of a telegraphic report ought to have corrected it, but no one has all his faculties with him at all hours. A man who handles from ten to twelve thousand words of report every night, much of which comes to him in chaotic condition, may be pardoned for an occasional oversight, but, as the bogus paper had only a few hundred words of report, it had less excuse for the error. However, THE OREGONIAN does not plead the bogus journal's blunder in extenuation of its own. It recognizes the fact that its own report ought always to be correct. What it designs to do is simply to point out the utter dishonesty of the bogus journal in making a leading editorial in condemnation of a blunder in THE OREGONIAN that also appeared in its own columns. It is strange enough that that paper, in all its changes of editors and proprietors from the date of its first issue till now, has never yet been directed by anybody who had in him even the smallest touch of the principle of common honesty. The blunder that both papers made in this matter was absurd, but to its share in the blunder the bogus paper has added its usual exhibit of contemptible character.

It remains only to add that THE OREGONIAN, noting the error that had been made in its columns, in its very next issue made proper correction, while the bogus journal, though it made the same error, has not been honest enough to print a word in correction of it. This, too, is characteristic of bogus journalism. But out of charity, perhaps, we should say that the incident shows that the editor of the bogus paper doesn't look to his own columns for the news, but looks to THE OREGONIAN, as everybody else does.

THE GOLDEN CALF IN POLITICS

Dr. Swinburne, of Albany, N. Y., a physician of distinguished ability and a republican congressman, was recently asked on his return from Washington what he thought would be the political complexion of the next house. He replied: "That depends wholly on the republican party. If they will cut off the men who run simply on the basis of money, and put up men of merit and ability the next house will be republican. Otherwise not. No party can succeed that is run on the basis of money." Dr. Swinburne hit the nail exactly on the head when he said "No party can succeed that is run on the basis of money." He has put his finger in the deepest ulcer of the republican party's body politic. In Maine, Bodwell, a mere money bag, has been elected governor, nobody pretends that he has any sort of public abilities that would have commended him for the party nomination, except that he was rich and would furnish the sinews of war. New Hampshire, remarkably fertile in able men, sends fifth rate men to the United States senate, and elects one rich man after another to be her governor. The money bag governors furnish the cheap mediocre politicians with the funds to find their way into congress. Connecticut, another state full of able public men, has lately nominated a money bag, P. C. Lounsbury, for governor, and Albert H. Walker, an able lawyer and prominent republican, is out with a pamphlet in which he offers to give the state's attorney the name of a man in Glastonbury who "knows" that two delegates were paid $50 each to vote for Lounsbury, and the names of two delegates from Tolland county who changed their votes from Bulkeley to Lounsbury after they reached Hartford, presumably for money. Walker declares that he is personally convinced that Lounsbury secured the nomination "by payments and promises of the nature of bribery." The best men in the party deplore Lounsbury's nomination, who, two years ago was stigmatized in convention by one of its leading members as "the candidate with his pocket-book pinned to his coat tail." Nobody pretends that Lounsbury has any talents for public life, but he has a "barrel of money." In other words Lounsbury got his nomination for governor just as Payne, of Ohio, secured his seat in the United States senate. Governorships and seats in congress are procured by the same shameless methods that were current in the rottenest days of Rome when the soldiers put up the empire for sale, and the highest bidder was invested with the purple. That is, cheap men ride into places of the highest authority and honor on the back of the golden calf or the golden ass, as the case may be.

The great state of New York, with the exception of Senator Evarts and Representatives Hiscock and Davies, has not a republican of more than third rate ability in either house, and Hewitt is the only democrat conspicuous for statesmanlike ability in [illegible] house. The West is full of examples of rich men of no merit sent to congress. The ablest man in the democratic party was retired from the senatorship of Ohio to make room for a moneybag. Massachusetts furnishes the latest illustration of the disposition to garland the neck of the golden calf, by the nomination of Oliver Ames for governor. Ames is the son of Oakes Ames. When Ben Butler was elected governor, Ames's money saved him from defeat, he has no sort of capacity for public life; he cannot address his fellow-citizens without talking in a strain so stupid that he recalls the "jabberwock that burbled in the tulgy wood." Ames has inherited his father's thick-hided moral sensibilities, and talks in the same tone of coarse contempt of that portion of the public who question the right of a rich man to accept a place in congress and then abuse his trust by putting his money among his fellow congressmen "where it will do the most good," not to the public interests he is sent there to protect but to the private interests of Ames & Co., whenever congress considers the rights of corporations in which he is a financial factor. Oliver Ames used all the influence his money and his position as lieutenant governor could swing in 1883 to secure the passage of the following resolution, whitewashing his father, through the Massachusetts legislature:

In view of his unflinching truthfulness and honesty which refused to suppress in his own or any other interest any fact, and so made him the victim of an intense and misdirected public excitement and subjected him to a vote of censure by the forty-second congress at the close of its session:

And in view of the later and more deliberate public sentiment which, upon a review of all the facts, holds him in an esteem [illegible] with his [illegible] and which throughout the country recognizes the [illegible] of his achievements and his innocence of corrupt [illegible]:

Therefore the legislature of Massachusetts hereby expresses its gratitude [illegible] work and its faith in his integrity of purpose and of character, and asks for like recognition [illegible] the [illegible] part of the nation [illegible].

This resolution was [illegible] of the fact that Oakes Ames [illegible]. Ames [illegible] refused to [illegible] "innocent [illegible]" [illegible] in confidential correspondence [illegible] before the committee of the house [illegible] [illegible] back for the deliberate purpose of [illegible] support in legislation. Oakes Ames [illegible] moral audacity of a bold [illegible] who believes that the ruling politics is everywhere as bad as the lobby, that the Pacific railroad needed friends in congress and that he, with a corrupt motive, distributed his stock as a bribe. This is the Ames philosophy of political and commercial morality. The father frankly confessed it; the son has always defended it and secured, moreover, the passage of this lying resolution, which describes a man as innocent of corrupt motives who was convicted out of his own mouth in the letters addressed to his confidential partner. And this son, whose money and influence pushed this whitewashing resolution concerning his father through the state legislature, who glories in declaring that this act of Oakes Ames was upright, that his father's philosophy of public morals in politics, which included the bribery of his fellow congressmen, is good enough beacon light in public life, this Oliver Ames has been nominated to sit in the chair once occupied by such men as Edward Everett, George S. Boutwell, Alex H. Bullock and John A. Andrew. No wonder, when money bags in politics can secure the passage of a resolution that goes far to upset the standard and benumb the popular sensibility as to what is and what is not truthful, honest and incorrupt," that this same money bag was easily able to secure the nomination for governor. A state whose legislature could whitewash Oakes Ames and [illegible] and do likewise, would not hesitate to nominate Oliver Ames for governor. The spectacle of the republican party of the old Bay state riding the golden calf, while the people throw up their caps for the fellow with the most money, who, in office or out of office, within his trust or in defiance of it, always puts his money where it "will do him the most good," justifies the prayer, "God save the commonwealth of Massachusetts."

THE RETREAT OF AUTUMN

The year begins to drift into days of languid beauty and heightened color that will soon be followed by the spectacle of decay, emaciation and death of all that outward life of leaf and flush of flower that so surely withers before the breath of winter. From the hour when Flora, with timid, hesitating step, binds the first blossom on the brow of spring until October fastens the wild aster's last silver star in the dress of autumn, as she sits in hectic beauty, waiting for death, there is a constant procession of plants passing before the eye and opening the soul of man to the appeal of the spirit of beauty that is next of kin to reverence for God, since it is rapture and thankfulness, because of his work. The spectacle of the year, dying slowly in lingering beauty and dignity of dress, the foliage fading and falling, the flowers passing away one by one, until all their lovely light is gone, is the melancholy charm of the retreating season.

The natural thought is the variety of climate, East and West, and the compensation that each section enjoys for what the other lacks. Our seasons melt imperceptibly into each other. Spring opens its eyes sleepily in February through flowers that you will find still blooming in June, so slowly does spring march before it is finally lost to sight in the affectionate but calm embrace of summer.

Spring at the East is a very different creature. She sleeps, like death, all February and March; she opens her eyes feebly in April, but is generally sour in her looks and cold in her touch until the last week of its life. May, in its first week, is not always disposed to turn her face squarely summerward, but looks back at chill April, whose clutch still holds fast to her bright garments. At last, by the second week of the month, May impatiently breaks the grasp of her sour sister, and her breath begins to grow warm and balmy with the slowly awakened soul of spring. The blossoms that deck the dress of the departing days of our March are the bright bangles and gay ribbons of the New England May in its second week, when it starts to its feet, singing as it steps, the dancing girl of the year, wearing not only its ordinary crown of buds and blossoms, but often flashing in its ears the belated jewels of April. The garland that decked the head of dying April is in the hand of May, as that gay maiden waves her a careless adieu, triumph in her eye and mockery in her smile, and at the first touch of her now quickly tripping feet and caressing fingers the earth bursts suddenly into a blaze of light and life from tardy tree and sluggish flower, that recalls that gorgeous oath of William the Conqueror, "By the splendor of God." The bobolink salutes May, as he flies, with a "peal of melodious laughter in the air," while the fire bird "swings his hammock from the elm" and talks taffy to his admiring spouse. That sight of sudden resurrection of plant life, that sudden renewal of the voices of the blessed birds, is the New England spring, a more brilliant scene, a more fascinating picture while it lasts than our own spring, that rises early, walks with quiet grace, and finally, taking the arm of summer, glides away so gently that, as the fellow said describing how he hugged his best girl, "You couldn't tell which was which."

And yet if the eastern spring is of more picturesque and sensational shape it is not so comfortable a season. It wakes late, it dies early. In February it is still in its winter sleep. In April it is cross and sour, like a wayward child that has been called but hates to get out of bed. In May it dances and sings its way along with all the abandon of youth and animal spirits; it is clad in a brilliant gala dress, there are splendid jewels on its neck and fingers and a wealth of bright ribbons in its shining hair, but its career is brief; it wanders a little way lovingly, hand in hand with June, but dies suddenly the moment it begins to feel the hot breath of July in the air. Then comes the New England summer of hot days and hot nights that are never fairly gone until October.

But spring with us wakes early and dies late. In the last part of February it opens its eyes bright and good natured, a little capricious, a creature of smiles and tears through March and April. It is never chronically ugly and forbidding, like the April mood of the eastern spring, and by May, spring in Oregon has settled down into a thoroughly good humored person. It matures so gently and gracefully that we hardly know when spring is sped and summer is here. The change is hardly more violent than takes place when a charming woman changes her hat. It is the same pleasant sprightly friend we saw yesterday, only she wears her hair a little different and has a new head gear. Summer, with us is far superior to the New England season, for in our hottest days and our hot days are very few, the nights are so cool that you are always sure to sleep well. The only drawback to the summer season is the smoke from the forest fires during August and a few days in September that sometimes prevails and obscures the outlines of our noble mountains, but the autumn days up to the middle of October are beautiful, for the earth, air, river, mountain and sky stand for picture of harmonious beauty, as you gaze at it from the suburban hills. The perfect Indian summer air, the cloudless sky make the outlook grand in the fine September days, when the dying sun gilds with rosy light the splendid snow-clad mountain peaks. The hills are covered with tall firs, whose slim spars fringe their crest and make us look like a city with a thousand masts. The river flows quietly at your feet; the eye falls first on the beautiful foot hills beyond the river, then on the blue hazy line of the Cascade range rising out of the misty shroud that wraps their base up to the great snow-clad peaks of Mt. Hood, St. Helens, and Adams, with Rainier just visible over the shoulder of St. Helens. The first sight of these noble mountains makes a stranger understand the poetic enthusiasm of Byron over "the snowy scalps and icy walls" of the Alps and the reverent awe Coleridge felt in the vale of Chamouni at the sight of Mont Blanc.

In our suburbs the trees are not of the sort that gleam with the brilliant gold and red and green that is the peculiar glory of the Eastern autumn, but these lovely dyes are not wanting in the woods of our vicinity. Sailing up or down the Columbia, you can see the blue hills in the distance, and the nearer slopes, glowing with the burning bushes of autumn, and our morning air is as rich and clear, the radiance of our [illegible] as soft as it is in a perfect October day in New England. Along the uplands and shores of the Columbia grow a good many of those trees that flame like a sunset sea ere they die. A blue haze floats on the crest of the near hills, while the line of the loftier and more distant ridges is beautifully defined against the skies. The bright berries of forest vines spangle the trees as they climb the trunk with wreaths of red or beads of blue. Flora is on her last mile and her ample basket is almost empty. There is one glory of the spring, another glory of the summer, and autumn, too, has its peculiar glory in the burning and the shining light of her changing leaves and the scarlet beauty of the coral beads that glitter on her necklace vine and deck the funeral robes of her dying majesty. Autumn passes to its death like a magnificent Indian queen, who hangs her richest jewels from her ears and neck, while she wraps her tawny body in her richest and most gorgeous garb, as if determined to be a queen in royalty of dress until death discrowned her.

Many persons are laughed at because they like to "go a fishing or hunting." To some we suppose it is nothing but the passion of the pot hunter or the aspiration to enjoy agreeable indolence, but with all intelligent, thoughtful persons, the passion, the real passion is the outdoor life, the woodland, the shores of splendid rivers, the sweet brook or the sounding sea, the flowers, the ferns, the dyes of nature that never die, that never grow old, but seem every year fresh and fair and new. When Rip Van Winkle waked from his sleep of twenty years his dog was dead, his wife was dead, even his child that he had left a sweet little girl, and found a mature woman, did not know him, and he wept bitterly. We shall all get there some day when we shall be Rip Van Winkles, mourning that there is neither wife, nor child, nor friend left in our old age that knew us when we were young, but so long as we have our eyes there are some things left for us in old age that we knew when we were young, and that are just as young as they used to be in the hours of our life's bright morning, and these are the flowers, the trees and the ferns; the sunlight that gilds the shore and kisses the hills and leaves beauty wherever it touches its lips, these will always look as young to Rip Van Winkle as they did when he fell asleep.

TWO CONSTITUTIONS

The constitution of the Confederate states, adopted at Montgomery, Ala., March 11, 1861, leaving out of consideration its leading features relating to the now obsolete subjects of slavery and secession, contained certain valuable provisions, some of which have already been adopted into the constitution of several Northern states, while others have been suggested as proper amendments to our national constitution. It contained a provision granting the heads of executive departments "a seat on the floor of either house with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his department," which Senator Pendleton, without success, subsequently proposed as an amendment to our national constitution. Congress objected to its adoption on the ground that the heads of departments were now privileged to appear before the committees of either house, and that there would be no practical gain, but considerable embarrassment, to give the cabinet officer a seat in congress. It was regarded as an absurd attempt to graft upon our constitution a provision that was harmonious with the English form of government, where the cabinet is really part of the legislative body, not merely the clerks of the executive. The English cabinet frame measures of legislation for the consideration of the commons, are all regularly elected members of the national legislature, they stand for the double function of executive and legislative duty, while our cabinet officers stand for nothing more than the executive heads and fingers of the president. To graft the prerogatives and functions of the English cabinet upon our constitution would be as absurd as it would be to graft a rat's tail upon a tomcod. The Confederate constitution also contained a provision that "the president may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the house in which the bill shall have originated and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the president."

This amendment has been adopted into the constitution of New York and is worthy of incorporation into our federal constitution. The lack of this provision and one providing that "every law or resolution having the force of law shall relate to but one subject and be expressed in its title," would have made impossible those disreputable and dangerous contests of the past, where congress has striven to bulldoze the executive into signing an obnoxious bill by attaching it as a rider to a necessary appropriation.

During the celebrated contest of this sort which took place in 1879, Senator Thurman defended his action in attaching the bill for the repeal of election safeguards as a rider to a necessary appropriation bill by comparing it to the historical examples of the refusal of the English house of commons to grant supplies until the grievances were redressed. But Thurman could not carry Bayard, Kernan, Ben Hill and ex-Confederate Gordon with him, they pronouncing it "revolutionary action." The error of Thurman was like that of Pendleton: he ignored the fact that the constitution of the United States cannot be justly defined and illustrated with that of England. Our written constitution provides for co-ordinate powers in the two branches of the legislature and in the administration. The English constitution is unwritten law, and under it the entire power has come after centuries of struggle, to center in the house of commons by its absolute control over the money bills. Neither the house of lords nor the queen has any absolute authority in legislation or national policy. The house of commons governs England, in spite of queen and house of lords, when it chooses to have its way, under the precedents that make up the British constitutional practice and the body of English law. But under the written constitution of the United States the senate and the executive have powers beyond the control of the house of representatives, so that congress cannot legitimately pass a law except by the concurrence of the three branches of the government, subject to the provision of overriding the veto.

The refusal of the house to pass an appropriation bill unless the president would yield his prerogative and sign an obnoxious measure would be as revolutionary of the constitution as it would be for the president to attempt to play Cromwell and overawe congress by force of arms. This was the answer that able men of both parties made to Senator Thurman and yet for weeks that able democrat argued in favor of the right of the house to make the executive as silent and powerless to affect current legislation as Washington's monument, the right to nullify the other branches of government and starve it into surrender by refusing to pass the necessary appropriation bills, the right to place the executive under duress and then in case of his refusal to yield his constitutional power of veto refuse to do its own duty until the executive yielded to its dictation, to force a compliance with its demand or dissolve the government as the penalty of refusal.

Under the two provisions we cited of the Confederate constitution this tremendous contest of the democratic house with the president could never have taken place, for under them no rider could have been attached to the appropriation bill, and furthermore it would be impossible to force the president to sign an extravagant river and harbor bill, as he could sign and return it with the offensive appropriations disapproved.

Hon. Wm. A. Phillips, ex-member of congress from Kansas, in the September *North American Review*, argues against the adoption of a constitutional provision permitting the president to veto parts of bills, because "it would practically confer upon him nearly the whole of legislative power." He would limit the veto to bills held to be unconstitutional or measures that afforded ground for belief that in legislation important mistakes, through haste or carelessness, had been made. Certain English and American critics of our constitution have argued in favor of a withdrawal of the veto power and the substitution of the right of the president to dissolve congress and take an appeal to the people. That would only enlarge the greatest evil of our present system, the frequency of national elections, which convulse the country and distract its business with their barbaric music and maddening war-cries. If the executive was beaten on the appeal thus taken he would be in a state of coercion during the period when he should be left free to execute his office, secure from the paralysis of popular pressure. The British practice originally grew out of the fact that devices are needed for the control of a hereditary ruler from whose abuse of power there is no escape save by revolution or the death of the tyrant, while under our constitution the people can change the executive often enough to defend the stability of the government against the inertness, incapacity or extravagance of the executive. There is no danger to the nation from the veto power, for if the executive misrepresents public sentiment the next election will fill congress with a majority large enough to ride down his objections, and no public interests seriously suffer by delay. The Confederate constitution provided for a single presidential term of six years without re-election, and provided that "all civil officers of the executive department may be removed at any time by the president, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct or neglect of duty, and when so removed the removal shall be reported to the senate, together with all the reasons therefor." The single term of six years without re-election is strongly favored by a number of the ablest statesmen of both parties, and President Cleveland in his letter of acceptance approved its principle when he said he "recognized in the eligibility of the president for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people."

Starch grows sticky and common powders have a vulgar glare. Pozzoni's is the only Powder fit for use.

REVENUE REFORM

Recent congressional nominations in Michigan and Minnesota make it clear that revenue reform is gaining among the republicans in those states. In the first Michigan district the republicans have nominated Robinson, a pronounced anti-protectionist, for congress. Four republican congressmen from Minnesota at the last session of congress voted in favor of the consideration of the Morrison bill. These congressmen have all been either renominated on their revenue reform record or candidates have been nominated in their places who stand on the same platform. This action of Minnesota is her reply to Mr. Blaine's speech in which he said "these exceptional votes were adverse to the wishes of a large majority of those who elected these dissenting members of congress." The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, the leading republican newspaper of Minnesota, before the recent state convention of Minnesota said that "it is within the bounds of certainty and truth to affirm as indisputable not only that a vote for tariff reduction has not tended to the defeat of any man in this state, but that these votes, commended as they were by the republican voters of the four districts concerned, were the principal foundation of such popular strength as those to whom they were credited possessed among their constituency." The convention assembled, the largest ever held in the state, and adopted the following resolutions:

The producers of the great Northwest demand a lower rate of taxation upon the necessaries of life than that of the war period. We favor, therefore, as a just and necessary lightening of their burdens and an aid to their prosperity an early and judicious revision of the tariff with a simplification and reduction of customs duties.

This convention approves of the action of the majority of the Minnesota delegation in the house of representatives of the United States in voting to consider the bill for the revision of the tariff.

Another significant fact is the nomination by the Minnesota republicans of A. R. McGill for governor, in spite of the fact that the war cry of his strongest opponent, J. A. Gilman, was "Gilman in '86 means Blaine in '88." Minnesota is clearly not with Mr. Blaine on the subject of protection. These Minnesota republicans do not believe in free trade, for that is impossible, but they do believe in putting the tariff on a peace basis instead of retaining the war tariff, they do not believe in peace rates for labor and war rates for the necessaries of life, they do not believe in "protection" that only declares a large dividend for capital and leaves labor so unprotected that in the so-called protected states, like Pennsylvania and Ohio, the coal and iron miner receives less wages and enjoys less of the comforts of life than in England; they do not believe in raising a larger revenue than the government needs or knows what to do with.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, the author of the Morrill or "war tariff," in a speech, once frankly admitted that the year 1861, the year before his war tariff went into effect, was marked by as great prosperity as any in our history, and 1861 was the fifteenth year after the Walker low tariff went into effect and the fourth year after the lower tariff of 1857 which New England favored and supported, went into effect. Senator Morrill himself supported the tariff of 1857 and never urged the adoption of his "war tariff" upon any other ground save that of a great military necessity, such as [illegible] pleaded to justify the issue of the greenback as legal tender. Senator Morrill himself is disposed to revenue reform, and freely admits in private conversation that in his judgment "protection has about done its work."

The great protectionist, Henry Clay, never went further than to say that it was right in the infancy of the country to extend such protection to those industries that were struggling into being as would afford assured existence and vigorous growth, but he always favored the withdrawal of such protection the moment that our great industrial interests could stand alone. Senator Morrill, a pupil of Clay, confesses that the hour has come when there should be a reasonable reduction of the tariff and a readjustment of its provisions to the changed and rapidly changing industrial condition of the country. Even Mr. Blaine, in debate with Ben Butler in congress March 16, 1871, said: "I was in favor of the repeal of the coal tariff, and the gentleman was not," and the leader of the movement to repeal the duties on coal and salt in the Forty-second congress was Senator Hale, of Maine, then the right hand man of Mr. Blaine. Again, when Mr. Blaine declared himself in favor of repealing the duties on coal, Pig Iron Kelley, of Pennsylvania, declared that the vote on that measure (yeas 130, nays 84) was an atrocious assault on American labor. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the people of this country paid in shape of customs duties over $52,000,000 on sugar and molasses over $37,000,000 on wool and its manufactures, about $12,000,000 on iron, steel and its manufactures, that is, nearly $80,000,000 of the tariff collected came out of the pockets of those who use sugar or wool in any shape. Answering the natural inquiry, "where does the 'protection' for the American workingman come in," the Washington *Star* shrewdly cites the platform of the Michigan republicans, which declares in favor of duties, "fairly and justly distributed, so as to protect the interests of American wage workers without adding to their burdens," and says: "Whatever the incapacity of the democratic party may be, it probably never extended to the point of supposing that a workingman who is protected by the tariff on wool can avoid the burden of taxation as long as he wears a woolen coat."

Trouble for Henry George

Atlanta (Ga.) Journal

We apprehend that when the laboring men of New York city learn that Henry George said that every workingman who raised a boy and a girl prepared one inmate for the penitentiary and one for a brothel he will fall somewhat short of those 30,000 votes promised him.

Coroner's Verdicts

Relative to the death of a giant negro shot in a gambling affray, a Colorado jury found this verdict that he had succumbed to "lead poisoning." In the monument to the Chicago anarchists their friends may inscribe, "Fatally injured by a fall from a scaffold."

Concert of Action Desired

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph

Gen. Collar is running for congress in Missouri, and Fiddler Taylor is after the governorship in Tennessee. We trust that Gen. Drum will step forward if he wants anything, and let us have concert of action.

Randall and Morrison

Philadelphia Times

Samuel J. Randall's nomination means that the tariff buzz-saw will go into business at the old stand in the Fiftieth congress. Possibly it would be well to carry the news to Morrison now.

The Georgia River

New York Graphic

Sing ye Mr. George Jones

One bright river

One bright river to boss

Has Taken the Hint

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

It is reported that Senator Jones has given up the Detroit courtship. There is some hope for a man as long as he knows how to take a hint.

MEETING NOTICES.

Executive Council Pennsylvania Association.—There will be a meeting at the office of the Merchants National Bank Monday evening at 7½ o'clock sharp. G. W. PITTOCK, S. N.

OCTOBER STYLES of the Celebrated Butterick Patterns at Wm. B. [illegible] store, 88 Yamhill st. 3o 7

NEW TO-DAY.

CLOAKS, FALL WRAPS and NEW MARKETS 3000 garments to select from. 56 inch English Melton Newmarkets, $5, $10 Berlin Twills reduced to $7 50. 200 different styles. We sell Cloaks you can't help it. MALLEY & McCONNELL.

[illegible] st., 2d door from Morrison

SUBURBAN HOMES.

CREITZ & LAMBART HAVE A FEW MORE bargains in small tracts of land between the river and Mount Tabor. Call and see them. [illegible] Fourth East Portland, Or. 2 sat

DIVIDEND NO. 133

THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will pay its regular monthly dividend of one dollar ($1) per share upon its capital stock on October 10th, 1886. The Oregon stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of this company, southeast corner of First and Stark streets, Portland, Or. 1003*

D. B. RUSH, Manager Oregon Branch.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—POSITION AS COOK IN PRIVATE family. Address 210 Third st. 1t

TAKE YOUR MEALS AT THE REVERE House Restaurant, cor Third and Stark sts. 1007*

FOR SALE—A NICE SALOON, IN GOOD LOCATION. For particulars apply to FLECKENSTEIN & MAYER. 8o*3

WANTED—A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED room in a private family. Address W. A., care Oregonian. 1002

A LADY WANTS ROOM AND BOARD IN FAMILY or private boarding house. Address M. M., care Oregonian. 1002

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS NICELY furnished, use of piano, bath, hot and cold water. No 26 Fifteenth st. 1002

WANTED—POSITION AS SALESLADY IN A retail store, first-class reference given. Address N., care Oregonian. 1001

HOUSES AND LOTS ON THE INSTALLMENT plan. For particulars, call on The Portland Construction Co., 29 Stark st. 18a f*

FOR RENT—7 ROOM COTTAGE FOUR BLOCKS from post office No 131 Madison st., near Seventh st. Apply 259 Seventh st. 1t

FOR RENT—ON REASONABLE TERMS A good hotel, containing 70 or 80 rooms in Portland. Inquire of W. S. LADD or J. F. CAPLES. 1010*

WANTED—ENERGETIC, SUCCESSFUL SALESmen. Apply in person or by letter Northwest Fire and Marine Ins. Co., Washington st. 10011

WANTED—BY A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN three unfurnished rooms suitable for housekeeping. Address C. C. D., care Oregonian. 1001

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE ON CLAY ST. IN good order, No. 29, low rent to a small family. Apply to PORTER & CO., 187 Third st. 9 s3

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. PERSONAL security or collateral at lower rates than the [illegible] W. [illegible] & YOUNG, 10 Stark st. 9 tf

DRY FEET A CERTAINTY BY USING ARCTIC Waterproof shoe blacking. Preserves the [illegible] [illegible] ROGERS, 80 First st. Portland. 8 s1

WHEN YOU TRAVEL SEND FOR TRUNKS, Valises at L. [illegible] & CO.'S, 47 Front st., opposite the [illegible]. [illegible] orders [illegible]

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE STEAMER [illegible] from Taylor st. dock will make one trip on Sundays to Oregon City, leaving Portland at 3 P. M. 1t

MRS. T. L. RICKETTS WILL GIVE CLASSES for oil painting on Saturdays in order to accommodate teachers [illegible] during the week and young ladies attending school. 10 1*

LADIES WISHING PERFECTLY FITTING dresses would do well to call at Mrs. DeKeyser's Fashion Emporium, 147 First st., over Merchant's National Bank, two doors from Chan's. [illegible]

MISS L. FISHER, NOW THE LEADING DRESSmaker of San Francisco, 115 Powell st., will forward samples of fall goods to her numerous customers. A perfect fit without interview. 224 4 3tm

$1400 WILL BUY 50X110 FEET WITH fine large 6 room house in South Portland, building alone cost $1100. J. V. [illegible] 9 Washington st. 8o 3

NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMed a partnership as attorneys at law, as of date October 1st, 1886, under the name of Whalley, Bronaugh & Northup.

J. W. WHALLEY.
E. C. BRONAUGH.
H. H. NORTHUP.

NOTICE—THE PUBLIC OF THE TERRITORY of Idaho is hereby respectfully informed that the [illegible] the Imperial German Consulate at Portland, Or., [illegible] include also the territory of Idaho. C. [illegible], Consul for the German Empire. [illegible] October 9 1886. 1004

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Whalley, Bronaugh, Northup & Deady is hereby dissolved by mutual consent as of October 1, 1886. Mr. Deady retiring from the firm.

J. W. WHALLEY.
E. C. BRONAUGH.
H. H. NORTHUP.
PAUL R. DEADY.

FOR SALE—
EAST PORTLAND REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]	$175
[illegible]	500
[illegible] McMillen's Addition	[illegible]
[illegible] McMillen's addition	1600
[illegible] Hilbert's addition	400
[illegible] lots on N street	165
N [illegible]	100

Also cheap lots in Albina.

CROFT & DAVIS, 143 Fourth st.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, FOURTH AND OAK STREETS, PORTLAND, Or., Oct 9, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until October 16th for furnishing 5000 pounds dynamite with fuse and caps. For specifications and information apply at this office. Right to reject any or all bids is reserved. W. A. JONES, Major of Engineers.

CENTIMERI GLOVES.

WHEREAS, a great many imitations of our Gloves [illegible] to make we recommend parties who reside in Portland and vicinity who wish our Gloves to buy only of Mr.

P. E. BRIGHAM, 103 First st.,

Who is our [illegible] appointed agent for that city.

P. CENTEMERI & CO.

New York City, Oct 1, 1886.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

PORTLAND, Or., Oct 9, 1886.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between A. Anderson and M. Shillerston under the firm name of A. Anderson & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, M. Shillerston retiring. [illegible] debts due the late firm.

A. ANDERSON.
M. SHILLERSTON.

[illegible] announce that I will [illegible] business heretofore under the [illegible] and trust that I may receive the same generous patronage from the public [illegible] to the late firm.

A. ANDERSON.

[illegible] of A. Anderson & Co. [illegible]

M. SHILLERSTON.

CONSTRUCTION OF WATER WORKS

OFFICE OF WATER COMMITTEE, PORTLAND, OREGON, October 4, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION of works for the water supply of the city of Portland, Oregon, will be received at this office until 12 M. December 18th, 1886.

These works will be constructed according to the plans and specifications dated August 28th, 1886, and will consist of [illegible] miles of wrought-iron pipe [illegible] inches in diameter, three iron bridges, two thousand feet of submerged pipe under and across the Willamette river, a reservoir within the city limits and [illegible] works described in the specifications, excepting those [illegible] head works, which are now under contract.

[illegible] at the wrought iron [illegible] proposals will also be received for furnishing the [illegible] and for manufacturing the entire length of pipe [illegible] forty-two, forty-eight or sixty [illegible].

[illegible]

ISAAC W. SMITH,
Engineer of the Water Committee, Portland, Oregon.

Portland and Willamette Valley Railway.

President's Office,
Portland, Or., October 9, 1886.

The last cargo of steel rails necessary to complete track laying having arrived the road will be finished and trains running between Elk Rock and Dundee Junction October 30th. Comfortable steamer transfer has been arranged for passengers between Elk Rock and Portland until the track is laid between these points.

WILLIAM REID, President.

REOPENING OF

TURKISH, RUSSIAN & [illegible]

Baths.

These Baths will be reopened for Gentlemen on Monday 11th October, with the same staff of manipulators as under the last management.

The rooms have undergone a thorough cleaning, and will be conducted in the most efficient manner.

Will be open for Ladies about the 18th.

DORA TAAKE,
Second and Ash Sts.

NEW MARKET THEATER

J. P. HOWE, Lessee and Manager.

One Week Only commencing Monday, Oct. 11

MARSHALL'S

JAPANESE TOURISTS

Equilibrists, Jugglers and Equilibrists.

A Most Novel Entertainment.

ALL RIGHT the Smallest Performer in the World.

THE HUMAN FOUNTAIN.

GREAT SHOULDER PERCH.

EACH ARTIST A STAR.

MISS SUKHINONE HANNAH, the Wonderful Japanese Girl Paper Rope Walker.

Admission—25c, 50c, $1. Reserved seats at Prentice's.

SPECIAL [illegible]

—DURING—

[illegible]

WE WILL OFFER

Special [illegible]

—IN—

Every Department,

—GIVING—

STRANGERS

Same advantages as residents in being able to select from the largest and best stock at

PRICES

Which cannot be offered elsewhere.

S. Lipman & Co.

☞ Take Elevator to our Cloak Department.

GREAT UNDERWRITERS' AUCTION SALE

OF THE STOCK OF

ZAN BROS.,

Lately Damaged by Fire and Water.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF Wooden Ware, Brooms, Willow Ware, Baskets, Tinware, Notions, Stationery, Fishing Tackle, Twines, Rope, etc., etc., Damaged by fire and water at the store of ZAN BROS., will be sold at public auction,

Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 11, 1886, At 10 o'clock A. M.

On the premises, at Nos. 12 and 14 North Front st., Portland, Or.

TERMS OF SALE:

All bills under $50 cash, sixty days' time on bills over $50 on approved notes; three per cent off allowed for cash on time bills.

Sale will be continued until the entire stock is disposed of.

GILMAN & CO.,
S. FRIEDMAN, Auctioneers.

DIAMONDS

New York Jewelry Co.,

107 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OR.

EVERYBODY

Who wishes to buy right and get full value for their money should attend the sale of [illegible] TURF UPHOLSTERY, WALL [illegible] Etc., at

I. M. BIRMINGHAM'S,

244 and 246 First.

Good Clothing

Is duly appreciated by all people, and the fact is becoming more apparent to us daily when we are visited by persons desirous of purchasing Clothing, and who have been advised to come and see our goods by our customers, who are satisfied that we give full satisfaction for their money. Those contemplating purchasing their

FALL AND WINTER

Clothing should go and look at the different stocks of goods and then come and see us, and we will guarantee to save you money.

HATS FOR FALL WEAR.—We have the latest styles from recognized manufacturers.

[illegible] TAILORING [illegible]

A. ROBERTS,

Cor. First and Alder Sts.

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor & Hatter.

OPEN LETTER TO OUR NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS.

We beg to call your attention to our Latest Importation of English and French Goods, consisting of all the Latest Novelties in Suitings and Trouserings, direct from foreign markets. We are the only house in Portland importing direct. The Latest Styles can always be found with us.

We shall be pleased to have you call early and make a selection.

Yours, respectfully,

THE PORTLAND TAILORING PARLORS.

[illegible] MEYER, [illegible] LANE, Cutters.

Among the day's Novelties are

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS

In Very Beautiful Styles.

FINE FRENCH CLOTHS

FOR COSTUMES.

A Few Choice

PLUSH AND WOOL

COMBINATION DRESSES

No Duplicates.

LADIES'

MUSLIN CHEMISETTES

Choice.

LADIES' POCKET BOOKS

New Designs.

John Cran & Co.

SPECIALTIES

— DURING —

Mechanics' Fair

WE WILL OFFER

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

—IN—

Every Department,

GIVING—

STRANGERS

e advantages as residents in the city to
e ect from the largest and best stock at

PRICES

Which cannot be offered elsewhere.

S. Lipman & Co.

Take Elevator to our Cloak Department.

GREAT UNDERWRITERS'

UCTION SALE

AN BROS.,

Lately Damaged by Fire and Water

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
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kets, Tinware, Notions, Stationery
hing Tackle, Twines, Rope etc., etc.
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TERMS OF SALE:

Auctioneers.

HAVCNDS

New York Jewelry Co,

FIRST ST, PORTLAND, OR

EVERYBODY

wish to buy right and get full value for
money should attend the sale of FURNI-
PRICES OF WALL PAPER,

I M BIRMINGHAM'S,

244 and 246 First St.

ood Advice

ruly appreciated by all peo-
e, and the fact is becoming
e apparent to us daily
en we are visited by persons
rons of purchasing Cloth-
g, and who have been ad-
ed to come and see our goods
ur customers, who are sat-
d that we give full satis-
tion for their money.—
ose to contemplating purchas-
r the

LL AND WINTER

e stocks of goods

We keep the
latest novelties

ROBERTS,

Tailor & Habit

TO OUR NUMEROUS
CUSTOMERS

call your attention to our
portation of English and French
ons of all the Latest Novel-
Suitings and Trouserings, direct
eign markets. We are the only
r Portland importing direct. The
styles always be found with us.
will be pleased to have you call
d make a selection.
respectfully,
STLAND TAILORING PARLORS

Among the day's Novelties
are

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS

In Very Beautiful Styles.

FINE FRENCH CLOTHS

FOR COSTUMES.

A Few Choice

PLUSH AND WOOL

COMBINATION DRESSES

No Duplicates.

LADIES'

MUSLIN CHEMISETTES

Choice.

LADIES POCKET BOOKS

New Designs.

John Tran & Co

The Oregonian.

entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second-class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES

[illegible]	$1 00
[illegible]	10 00
[illegible] per year	12 00
[illegible]	2 00
[illegible] per year	3 50
[illegible]	2 00
[illegible] Sunday excepted	.25
[illegible] Sunday included	.30

SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Oct 9 5 45 P M.

		Ther	Wind direction	Rainfall	State of W'her
[illegible]	[illegible]	50	NW	00	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	45	NE	00	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	46	NW	00	Fair
[illegible]	[illegible]	51	N	00	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	55	SW	00	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	51	N	00	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	52	NW	00	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	51	E	00	Fair
[illegible]	[illegible]	44	NW	00	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	46	S	00	Clear

INWARD PASSENGERS.

[illegible] to arrive over the Northern [illegible] Thomas Lamont, F B [illegible], T S Vormise, T J [illegible], Miss Floss, N Anderson, [illegible] Dobbs, Thomas Peterson, W [illegible] John W Burke, E. Jungerman, [illegible] H. L. Cardwell, Miss N E. [illegible], J. J Janeway and wife, [illegible] George Lee Brown, I. M. Flournoy, Walter S. Keenan, and thirty [illegible].

[illegible] to arrive over the Short [illegible] Mrs. Mary Easter, Sarah [illegible], George F Frost, Sam [illegible] and fifty four immi[illegible]

OUTGOING PASSENGERS

The steamship State of California sailing [illegible] the following passengers

J H Thompson
A Mellish
E Y Day
W S Litt
D W David
Albert Gesser
M J Murray
Wm Elliott
L Bates
J S Parrin
Jas Booth
Thos Edwards
L H Irgin
E G Lancaster
J A Houston
J H Meurgge
D Stone
J J Sheehan
M Engel
A Goodman
Mrs C P Peckham
M Sterling
L Hobbell
J H Miller
Edward Hutton
R T Stanley

REAL ESTATE.

The following special report of the real estate [illegible] furnished THE OREGONIAN by J Fred [illegible], real estate agents

[illegible] been accused of being boomers, be[illegible] have persistently written in the inter[illegible] real estate and its owners. It we have [illegible] endeavored to show that real estate [illegible] most desirable of investments, it has not [illegible] much on account of real estate being [illegible] special line of business as from knowl[illegible] that there are more wealthy men and [illegible] in Oregon made wealthy by real estate [illegible] by all other business causes combined [illegible] the days when it was regarded with dis[illegible] passed away is evident. That the re[illegible] of big land grabbers is ending is also [illegible] great satisfaction, since they have been [illegible] a wet blanket, smothering the [illegible] a whole state's prosperity, whilst hold[illegible] their own real estate and by semi-dis[illegible] means seeking to acquire more.

The recorded transactions of the past week [illegible], amounting to $[illegible] [illegible] of the corresponding week of last year [illegible] at $17,378 70. It is [illegible] The assertion may [illegible] disputed. However, the disparity be[illegible] the number and amount of the dealings [illegible] two weeks above cited, when viewed in [illegible] with our tabulated statement in last [illegible] prove incontestibly that money [illegible] have lost their power to scare investors [illegible] list of recorded transfers

SATURDAY OCTOBER 2.

[illegible] & husband to E. L. Allen [illegible] Couch	$ 1 [illegible] 00
[illegible] & wife to J T Ghiselin lot 3 [illegible]	150 00
[illegible] & wife to H. Doering 10 acres [illegible] 18, 2 E	1 0[illegible] 00
[illegible] to J Idleman lot 4 blk [illegible]	300 00
[illegible] & wife to J E. G Malone [illegible]	[illegible] 00

MONDAY OCTOBER 4

[illegible] & wife to W J Burns [illegible], lot 19, Albina	1 000 00
[illegible] & wife to J B. Montgomery [illegible] property	1 000 00
[illegible] et al. to Helen McCormick [illegible] E P	1 00
[illegible] administrator to H. M & [illegible] McCormick same property	1 00
[illegible] et al. to A. J Rankin [illegible] D L C	6 00
[illegible] & wife to J Pittenger N ½ [illegible] Park	150 0
[illegible] & wife to T McCully [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Real Estate Co to Mary Taylor [illegible] McMillan's [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Cemetery [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] B. Carruthers [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] S Ladd lots [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] to S. M Barr [illegible]	1 00

TUESDAY OCT 5

[illegible] & husband to C. Kennedy [illegible]	5 00
[illegible] & husband to H [illegible]	[illegible] 00
[illegible] T. Patterson, 154 [illegible] acres [illegible]	[illegible] 00
[illegible] to Mary Bridges [illegible] north of Columbia and west of [illegible]	[illegible]

WEDNESDAY OCT 6

[illegible] 100x100 feet SW [illegible] and I streets city	[illegible]
[illegible] to E. Bates lots 3 4 [illegible]	00
[illegible] to B. Singer same property	1 00
[illegible] & wife to J Harrison lot [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] & wife to G C Frick et al [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] to L. [illegible] lot 4 blk [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] & husband to L. J Haight [illegible]	0 00
[illegible] cemetery to J M [illegible]	200 00
[illegible] H. Creighton [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Leslie 51 100 of an acre [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] 60-100 of an acre [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] & wife to P Kelly [illegible] lots 3 4 blk [illegible] Kenworthy's [illegible]	[illegible]

THURSDAY OCTOBER 7

[illegible] & wife to C M. Wells lot 1 blk [illegible]	[illegible] 00
[illegible] & wife to L. Ehlers lots [illegible]	[illegible] 00
[illegible] to C. C. Rodgers lot 2[illegible]	325 00
[illegible] to City of Portland right of [illegible] over NE ¼ of NW ¼ [illegible]	63 00
[illegible] same	1 00
[illegible] to same same over NW ¼ [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] to same same over E ½ of [illegible]	100 00
[illegible] & wife to P C Smith, N ½ [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] to Hannah Smith W ½ lot 3 [illegible] Homestead	3 120 40

FRIDAY OCTOBER 8.

[illegible] to A. Cameron lots 1 2 [illegible]	400 00
[illegible] & wife to H. Bickman 80 [illegible]	800 00
[illegible] & wife to P W Gillette et [illegible]	1020 00
[illegible] to L. Wagner lot 4 blk 146	850 00
[illegible]	1 00

DISTRIBUTION OF DEEDS

	Deeds	Amount
[illegible]	16	$11,185 50
[illegible]	8	18 55 00
[illegible]	2	1,206 00
[illegible]	2	1,250 00
[illegible]	12	7,053 00
[illegible]	3	32 63[illegible] 00
[illegible]	3	215 00
[illegible]	46	875 101 50
[illegible]	16	22 150 00
[illegible]	18	45 850 00

[illegible], 1[illegible] Fourth st.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

Last night of the present big bill at the Tivoli

Robert G Heustis, the Chinese interpreter, has returned from a trip to the East.

The improvement of Morrison street from Front to Ninth has been accepted by the city

The Knights of Pythias will give a grand ball on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., at Turn Halle

J W Virtue, of Baker City, has his magnificent collection of minerals on exhibition at the fair

Mrs Lehman Blum and Miss Lena McKay, of Pendleton, are in the city visiting the Mechanics' fair

Grand temperance meeting at the tabernacle at 7 30 this evening, to be addressed by Mrs M. B. Reese and others.

Mr D E. Brown, district freight and passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific railway, is stopping at the Merchant.

License to wed was issued yesterday for A C Young and Delia M. Whitmore and T. B. McGlashan and Eva May Baker

Mr Donald Macleay, president of the board of trade, Hon. H W Corbett, and other prominent citizens paid their respects to Mr J W Mackay yesterday

Mrs N S Porter, of Olympia, is in the city, under the treatment of Dr E. C Brown, oculist, and is a guest of Mrs. R D Kellette, 285 Fifth street, corner Main

The McGibeny family is now in Minnesota, drawing large crowds. As this family is the largest musical one in the world and from this city, they deserve success.

Charles J Christie, clerk of state circuit court, department No. 2, left last night for Napa, California to attend his father who is very ill. During Mr Christie's absence Col Milton Weidler will act as clerk

Samuel J Wilson janitor of the North school, was fined $5 and costs yesterday by Justice Tuttle, for assault and battery on the Duggan boy. Wilson withdrew his plea of not guilty and interposed one of guilty

Marshall's troupe of Japanese tourists appear at the New Market theater Monday night. In the company are said to many noted acrobats, tumblers, jugglers and equilibrists, including "Little All Right," without whom no Japanese company is complete. The success of the engagement is assured

Several of the employes of the O P & C Co, who have been employed on the water commission's road from the bridge on Bull Run to the head works, came in yesterday. They report the road as nearly completed, and that Mr O Neil, who has the contract for the conduit, is hauling on cement and getting ready to commence work

UNIFORM DIVISION K. OF P. ORGANIZED

Dr Jay Tuttle of Astoria, colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of the major general, arrived here yesterday and last evening instituted Willamette division No 2, uniform rank Knights of Pythias. He will attend the grand lodge which meets here this week, and deliver the ritual

ALL QUIET ON GANDER RIDGE

The war in Gander Ridge is about over as far as Justice Tuttle's court is concerned. James Phillips was fined $5 yesterday for assault and battery on William O Allen, and Thomas Vance $10 for defacing a building. This last consisted in Vance assisting in tearing down a building of Mrs Day's which stood on the disputed ground. Next

CASCADE LOCKS

The board of trade to day received a telegram from Gen John G Parke, acting chief of engineers, U S A, saying in response to the board's telegram of October 8 that the project for the application of last appropriation for the Cascades canal had been approved. This undoubtedly means that work will be resumed at once, under the charge of Capt. Powell.

TRAIN DELAYED

The Pacific express arrived a little after 8 o'clock last evening, having been delayed by the burning of a trestle on the Northern near Ritzville which necessitated a transfer of passengers and mails. The train contained thirteen passenger coaches filled with people from different towns in Eastern Oregon taking advantage of the cheap excursion rates to visit the Mechanics fair

SHIPPING NEWS.

ASTORIA, Oct. 9—Cooke arrived down at 9 A M with Br bk Pass of Leny. Br bk Kitty from Rockhampton arrived in at 9 30 A M. 6 P M B ship Magpore, from Manila, Hoaquim. Br ship Crown of Italy passed out this morning. At 5 P M weather cloudy, wind southwest. Oct. 3—Bkt North Band, schr Alcalde. Oct. 4—Schr Novelty, schr Carrie Hayward. Sailed—Oct 4—Schr Beulah

MUTUAL COURTESIES

A Myers, a carpenter, was arrested yesterday on a warrant from Boshwiler's court for assault and battery on W B Diehl, and will be tried Monday. Diehl has been arrested in Justice Tuttle's court, and will also be tried Monday. Myers and Diehl got into a row a day or two ago in a shop at 51½ Washington street. Diehl it is said went for Myers with a hammer, and Myers retaliated by thumping him

MAIL KEY STOLEN

J A Anderson clerk of the postal inspector's office in this city, has received notification from J C Boyd of Boyd Wasco county, to the effect that his store was burglarized on the night of the 6th inst. Mr Boyd is a general merchant and postmaster at Boyd. The money drawer was forced open and over $100 in coin taken besides the postoffice mail key. The loss of the key is a serious matter as it will open any mail bag in the United States except those containing registered packages

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE

Mr George Graham died at his residence, six miles northeast of Oregon City, Wednesday morning after a lingering illness. The Oregon City Enterprise says: "Mr Graham was one of the early pioneers of this county, and during the years that he has lived here has enjoyed the esteem and respect of all who knew him. He was 4[illegible] years old and has led a life of usefulness that entitled him to the summons 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'"

UNDER ADVISEMENT

A demurrer to the return of the writ of habeas corpus in the Louisa A Kelly case was argued before Judge Stearns yesterday. It was claimed that the circuit court had no jurisdiction in the matter, the county court only having the right to appoint a guardian for the child. The question of the right of the circuit court to take the girl from her mother Mrs Holsapple, on the ground that the latter is an improper person to take care of her, has been taken under advisement by Judge Stearns

WANTS HER LIBERTY

Counsellor A. F. Campbell yesterday afternoon sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Catlin for the release of Helen McGregor. Whose petition she avers that her liberty was Bray's accomplice in the Donnelly larceny case, [illegible] promised her by the city attorney in the event of her turning state's evidence against Bray, who was convicted and is now in the penitentiary. Bray however appealed the case and the McGregor woman is held pending a decision on the appeal by the supreme court. The hearing on the writ of habeas corpus has not yet been had

SOMEBODY'S ACCIDENT

A hack horse belonging to the U. C. and T. T. company was accidentally killed on the ferry slip at the east side depot last night. The hack was coming away from the Pacific express and in coming down the slip to the ferry the horse ran against a stake which had, it appears, been stuck in the planking to mark an unsafe spot. The team was going pretty fast and the stake pierced the horse, killing him instantly. The stake was intended to support a light, but it had been struck by a runaway team and the light knocked down, leaving the stake in a slanting position

GUARDIAN APPOINTED

In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth Williams deceased, Emma Hamilton has been appointed guardian of the minor children, Jerome C Williams and Benjamin H Williams and James F Hamilton. The administrator is ordered to pay to the guardian $40 a month for their maintenance

H Prindle, the insurance solicitor, brought back from San Francisco for swindling George LaRocque out of several thousand dollars, was arraigned before Judge Stearns yesterday and allowed further time to plead

LECTURE BY GENERAL GIBBON

Gen John Gibbon will deliver a lecture, illustrated with the stereopticon upon "The Yellowstone and its Wonders" at the Tabernacle on Thursday evening next. The entertainment will be under the management of the G. A. R., and the entire proceeds will be forwarded for the benefit of the Charleston sufferers. The lecture will be of more than ordinary interest, from the fact that it has been written up from the personal observations of Gen. Gibbon who is familiar with the Wonderland of the Northwest, and therefore knows whereof he will speak. The general is an exceedingly interesting lecturer, and a grand intellectual treat may be confidently expected

DESERVED PROMOTION

Mr B. Campbell, who has filled the position of general freight and passenger agent for the Oregon Short Line and Union Pacific in this city ever since the Short Line was completed, has accepted the much more lucrative and responsible position of general freight agent of the O R. & N Co. Mr Campbell, by his energy and attention to business, has succeeded in securing for the lines he has represented a large amount of patronage, and by his gentlemanly and prompt manner of doing business has won the friendship and respect of the business men of this city. His numerous friends will be pleased to learn of his "promotion."

PAID IN FULL.

The insurance adjusters who appraised the damages by the fire at Zan Bros. allowed them the full amount insured on the stock in the damaged building, $23,000, without waiting to complete the inventory of the goods. The whole amount of insurance held by Zan Bros, as published at the time of the fire amounted to considerably over $80,000, but part of it was on their broom factory, part on their woodenware factory and part on stock in warehouse in another block, none of which were injured. The full amount insured on the damaged stock was paid without demur

ANOTHER COUPLE MADE HAPPY

Marguerite A Kennedy was yesterday granted a divorce from Thomas Kennedy on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment and awarded the care and custody of her minor children, Elizabeth Theresa Kennedy, aged 1[illegible], and Francis Douglas Kennedy, aged 7 years. Plaintiff and defendant were married November [illegible] 18[illegible], in Victoria, B C.

The divorce suit of Fredericke Permin vs Louis J Permin has been referred to W S Newbury to take testimony. Default has been entered against defendant for reason of his failing to answer to the complaint.

YACHT RACE

Monday afternoon a race will be sailed between the yachts Kitsie and Perry S Austin. It was to have been sailed yesterday, but was postponed on account of lack of wind and inclement weather. The start will be from Morrison street bridge, and the sail eight miles without restriction as to time.

SALEM'S POLICE MUDDLE

The side show connected with Salem's great moral exhibition now posing under the name of the city council, reopened in that city on Friday evening last. Councilman Wheeler opened the entertainment by a prologue on the present condition of the Salem police force, and intimated quite forcibly that it was susceptible of purification and that certain glittering stars now adorning the manly bosoms of city policemen might be removed without materially endangering the peace and welfare of that usually quiet city. The recorder then read certain affidavits in his possession made by the sheriff of Clarke county, W T, charging Mr Morley, the newly elected policeman, with high crimes and misdemeanors and intimating very strongly that said Morley was "a bad man from Leadville," where, in the happy past, he had eked out a livelihood by holding up Uncle Samuel's mail wagons, and had, just prior to his arrival in Salem, lingered lovingly within the hallowed precincts of the Vancouver jail for several months. Mr Morley, who was present, then presented his side of the case, claiming that a job was put up on him at Vancouver which resulted in his incarceration while awaiting the action of the grand jury, which ignored the charge against him and he was set at liberty. His connection with the Leadville affair he endeavored to explain by presenting letters written by U S authorities setting forth that he was employed by them as a government detective and acted with the mail robbers under their instructions and thus secured their convictions. Councilman Albert, Morley's especial champion in this cause led the opposition to Mr Wheeler's opinion that Salem had within her borders competent and trustworthy citizens who might with honor to the council be elected to positions of responsibility and trust without picking up strangers whose antecedents were unknown and who, to say the least, came before them with clouded reputations. He thought that if Salem had no such citizens that the city government ought by all means to cease to exist. The lobby and halls were crowded with spectators, who cheered lustily at Wheeler's pointed thrusts. Albert and his followers, however, stuck to their man, although Councilmen Hughes and Bridges found it necessary to explain their votes. No action was taken in the matter and Morley still wears the star, and he, with Cavanaugh, now constitute the police force. There is a feeling of genuine disgust among all our citizens over the whole affair, which has indeed become perfectly farcical in its nature. Morley is bound over to await the action of the grand jury on the charge of illegal voting and his advent on the force is marked with more than ordinary sensational effect.

THE COURTS

CIRCUIT COURT NO 1

Mary Hall against John Bigne motion to strike out parts of answer allowed

John Mock against T B Jones cause heretofore tried before the court without jury, submitted. Finds for plaintiff

In the matter of Rachael Palicio for the removal of John Bigne as the executor of the estate of P Manciet, deceased motion to vacate decree denied

John C Carson and others against school District No 1 motion to strike out parts of the amended complaint denied, twelve days allowed to answer

S H Sweet and others against W J Quinn and others motion for judgment against garnishee in the sum of $ 00

John Evans against George Howell motion to make answer more specific and certain, and demurrer to parts of answer allowed

J R. Dawson against W F Atwood and others demurrer to complaint denied, thirty days given to answer

Emmons and Emmons against Oregon Railway & Navigation company judgment on verdict

Joel W Eaton against C A Lummer demurrer to complaint submitted

G C Baker against J A and Susan Bigger, demurrer to parts of answer under advisement

COUNTY COURT

Estate of John M Jackson, deceased final account approved

Estate of Maurice J Smith, deceased final account taken under advisement.

Estate of George H Hamilton, deceased final account submitted and taken under advisement

Estate of Peter Sykes, deceased, application for sale of real estate continued until November 11, 1886, at 10 o'clock A M

Estate of John Bellew, deceased final account taken under advisement

POLICE COURT

Yesterday in the police court, J W Sears was fined $10 for drunkenness and G W Coyle for the same offense $5. This pair were arrested by special officer Bowman. Sears it seems had been put out of a saloon and just before he was taken in was endeavoring to clean out a restaurant. William Floyd accused of assault and battery and threatening to kill his wife, Florence Floyd asked a continuance of the cases in order that he might procure an attorney. Judge Dement allowed him until Monday to procure one. Mrs Floyd complains that her husband neglects her, and abuses her and her children

$65—EXCURSION EAST—$65

—FOR—

Round Trip (First Class) to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Return and All Points East,

—VIA—

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Excursion trains leave Portland via the Northern Pacific Railroad, Friday Oct. 15. Choice of route returning. For further information apply to any ticket agent of the Northern Pacific, or to
A. D CHARLTON Gen West'n Pas. Ag't,
No 2 Washington street, Portland, Or

ALL GOING TOGETHER

In order that the excursionists on the 15th shall be together, ask A. L Maxwell, Ash street wharf (where all the tickets are sold), for your Chicago tickets, over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul railway

AND HE UTTERED,

As we were closing the door, "Don't forget us to morrow." This was a gentle reminder from Billy Strey, of Coulter & Strey, of the Louisville restaurant. The usual large run last week.

EXCURSIONISTS.

Remember the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, the short line to Chicago and beyond. All tickets Ash street wharf, A. L Maxwell, agent O R & N railway

Mrs Nina Larowe, of 189 Sixth street, is teaching recitation and reading on a thoroughly natural plan (that by which the actor studies his part) and not by the usual artificial method. Stage training, rehearsing amateur plays and Shakespearean classes are her specialties.

A free exhibition of dumbbell, wand and club exercises for ladies and children will be given in Y M C A. gymnasium by Mrs. Nina Larowe and pupils on Wednesday afternoon next.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR

A Large Attendance Both Afternoon and Evening—The Art Gallery Thrown Open to the Public

A large number of people visited the fair yesterday at both sessions. In the afternoon a large number of ladies and children wandered through the building or sat enjoying the music, while in the evening fully 4000 people were in attendance. The exhibits are now complete in every respect and things are working smoothly.

The art gallery, as usual, is among the principal attractions at the fair this year. The eastern wall, which has heretofore been covered with so many of the poorer class of paintings and drawings, stands an equal to the opposite wall, and the north end of the gallery, with its elegant collection of etchings and choice engravings, offsets the crayon work at the other end. Among the many new pictures in the gallery this year is a choice collection of Yosemite valley views by Thomas Hill, which were sent from San Francisco especially to be exhibited in the gallery; also a fine collection of etchings and engravings from Mrs. M S Burrell's residence, and some gems from the brush of Espey, Stewart, Rockwell, Yelland and others, besides many valuable paintings from the well known private residences in the city

Mr J Norman Biles a young local artist, has charge of this department and has worked hard and faithfully to make it a success. The artistic taste shown in the arrangement and hanging of the paintings, the careful grouping, etc., all go to prove that each succeeding year this department should be placed in the hands of an artist.

An excellent programme of twelve numbers was given last night. The programme for to morrow night will be

March—Medley	Wiegand
Cornet Solo—Serenade (by request)	Schubert
Sig. De Falco	
Overture—Pique Dame	Suppe
Cornet Solo—Facilita	Hartman
Mr Seymour	
Potpourri Musical Jokes	Hamm
PART II	
Overture—William Tell	Rossini
Waltz—La Vague	Metr
Selections from Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Swedish Wedding March	Soderman
Galop—Trab Trab	Somerlati

NOTES

The band have rehearsals Mondays and Thursdays, and with the Tuesday and Saturday afternoon sessions are kept pretty busy all the time

There seems to be some misunderstanding in regard to the commutation tickets issued by the fair. The price for an adult fifteen admission commutation ticket, admitting gentleman and lady, is $5, for children $3. There are no family tickets issued

One of the most attractive displays at the fair is that of Louis G Pfunder, Portland's favorite florist. Besides having a large and beautiful collection of rare plants in the garden he has a handsome stall in the main building, where little children distribute cards and pretty little boutonnieres to their friends.

The exhibit of Knapp, Burrell & Co was in running order last night. This enterprising firm have not been able to secure the space necessary to make the display they are capable of and would like to have made. The Oliver chilled plows on exhibition are by far the handsomest tools of the kind ever seen in Portland and are elegant works of art, which would grace a centennial exposition

The Cassady sulky and the Flying Dutchman sulky plows are also two very handsome pieces of work. This firm has the most varied assortment of exhibits in this department but is so cramped for space that an advantageous display of each machine is almost impossible, but with the assistance of the accommodating attendant and by the outlay of a little time a visitor can see the whole thing very easily

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

E. B. BEBLOW

"That is more to the purpose," was the general remark made by all who had occasion to pass Beblow's complete and beautiful display of furs. He has outdone all previous efforts to show his goods to advantage. The increased light adds to the brilliant effect of the display

FEAR & O'BILLEY

Be sure to ask for a ticket when you call at the stand of this firm, whose place is on the north side of the main floor. They make a fine display of stoves and the like

W. FRIEDLANDER'S

Time pieces at the west end of the gallery continue attractions in that line not soon to be forgotten

MITCHELL LEWIS & CO'S

Farm wagons are at this time in fact, at all times, greatly in demand and of this class of work the visitor has but to turn in machinery hall and they come into view at a glance, besides buggies and farming implements in large variety. The company's agency is at the foot of Taylor street

BEILY TO THE PRINTERS UNION

PORTLAND Oct 9 1886

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

As my sister's only protector I feel called upon to state to all whose opinion is worth seeking her experience with this union of printers, as it seems they are determined to prosecute threats of intimidation by publishing her name as a "rat," sometimes to be more elegant they say "scab," because she does not feel like forfeiting her trade, which she must do if she depended on the union. These men know what a keen sensation this almost unprotected girl and her family feel in the traffic of her name. These men also know their power; they do not hesitate to dictate to employer or employe. They say "You stand there or we will annihilate you." In the name of justice, where is the appeal from such tyranny? Of course the union always does what is right; it never committed a wrong in its life, as its constitution dictates (fine constitution) assistance in obtaining employment, no favoritism, care in sickness, no distinction on account of sex, etc. Let us see.

Having arrived in this city, upon applying for work she was informed that no work could be obtained without joining the union and upon her expressing doubts as to her capabilities, a customed to work in a small office where she never had the instruction to make her a finished printer, her doubts were speedily banished, and with a great deal of alacrity and superfluous interestedness on the part of the elders, she was admitted and given a day's work, enough to pay initiation fees, the committee expressing satisfaction with her proof. For some unaccountable reason, after this her existence, or the fact that she was in existence, seemed to be forgotten unless she asked for employment, when she was advised to keep right on seeking. "Hard times to get work, now over forty idle printers in the town." Two or three months of this with a many days' work, was discouraging indeed. By this time she found there was work outside the union at a reasonable salary, so out of justice to herself, she felt that she could not starve for these $5 a week favorites she is seen in her resignation and goes to work. She is now forced to give up her case by threats and by sophistry she is induced to remain in the union, an after fruitless attempts to get work, she becomes ill, sick for weeks without even an inquiry from its heavenly order

Upon further attempts, resulting in three or four more days' work, she is told she cannot represent a case. This she feared to start with. The union now gives her an apprenticeship for a year, allowing her to work for such wages as she can command, there being no stipulated price for apprentices. She obtained employment at the office of Schwab & Bro. This the union did not like, and they soon commenced their favorite tactics, the work is well that first time, but Schwab & Bro did not propose to have her molested. When they were found unable to discharge her, they proved themselves as fully capable of running their own business

And now, it is not because she has worked [illegible]. It is because she is not paid enough. But why could she not represent a case if she is earning "twice as much as she is now getting?" Simply for the reason that she is not earning "twice as much," because she cannot represent a case if the union is correct. These gentlemen are paying her, and intend to pay her what she justly earns, as she learns the trade, though they may have their business ruined by the "boycott." I may get blown up, or perhaps be called too young to know any better than to sign my name to this, regardless of the "one hundred and forty," but I will defend her as long as I can. B S GOODHUE.

W C T U

All tickets for the excursions on the 15th will be sold at Ash street wharf, Portland, by A. L. Maxwell, agent O R. & N railway. In connection with your transcontinental ticket, buy your Chicago tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, the fast mail short line

FELLER BEER'S

The Dancing Center

Corner First and Morrison.

SPECIALS

THIS WEEK

—AT—

FRIEDMAN'S

Foreign Dress Goods

Department:

In this department we are showing a very large line All-Wool New French Dress Goods, all exclusive importations, which we quote at prices unequaled this side of New York. Every New Shade and Black guaranteed all wool

	Per yard
42 inch heavy Heather Suitings at	$0 4.
42-inch heavy Cloth Cheviots at	50
42 inch Camel's Hair Bieges at	50
42 inch heavy French Cloth Boucle at	62½c
42 inch heavy Scotch Knickerbockers at	$0 70
42 inch Extra French Cloths at	75
44 inch heavy Silk Mixed Cheviots at	90
44 inch Cachemire Brisse at	1 00
44 inch Drap d'Almes, elegant, at	1 00
44 inch Chudda Cloths, elegant at	1 2.

—AND OUR—

Unrivaled 54-inch All-Wool Heavy Cloth Suitings, all shades and black, at 75c per yard.

Pattern Dresses, $8 50 up to $30.

—OUR—

$6, $7, $8 and $9 and $10 Full Suits are combined with Two-Toned Silk Plushes and Velvets, etc. Really Elegant.

SILK DEPARTMENT:

See the line of shades and quality Colored Satin we sell at 50c per yard.

See our line and large selection. No shade but we have it. 75c grade at 50c per yard

25 inch All Silk Surahs every shade at 85c.

22-inch American Black Silks, pure and guaranteed, at $1 20 per yard

Our stock of Silks, Plushes and Velvets is unsurpassed this side of New York.

CLOSEST PRICES IN OREGON

FLANNEL DEPARTMENT:

OUR STOCK IMMENSE.

CLOSEST PRICES IN OREGON.

Our assortment in every department the largest to select from. Our prices decidedly the LOWEST.

Meier & Frank

185 187 FIRST ST, THROUGH TO 184, 186 SECOND ST.

Between Yamhill and Taylor sts.

PORTLAND, OR.

Look through our large stock of Carpets and Lace Curtains, and compare prices before making your purchases

Something Extraordinary

IN OUR

Hosiery

AND

Underwear

DEPTS

For Fair Week!

Gents' Hosiery Dep't.

Gents' Full Regular and Full Fashioned English Merino All Wool Half Hose colors navy, [illegible], gray, tan, Shetland etc.

25c.

Worth double

Gents' Underwear Dep't.

Full Regular and Full Fashioned Merino Underwear

50c.

Regular value $1 00

[illegible] th Wool Underwear in gray [illegible] and buff,

$1.50.

Actual value $2 [illegible]

Special Sale of Men's, Boys' and Children's

Clothing.

Children's Suits,
$1 98, $2 50, to $6 50.
Boys' Suits,
$3 00, $3 75, $4 50 to $12.
Men's Suits,
$6 25, $6 90, $8 to $30.
Children's Overcoats,
$3 to 7.
Boys' Overcoats,
$3 50, $5 to $10.
Men's Overcoats,
$5 75, $7 to $20.
Men's Pants,
$ 85, $1 50, $2 50 to $5.
Boys' Pants,
$ 75 $1 25, $1 75 to $3
Knee Pants.
$ 75, $1 to $1 25.

A golden opportunity offered to every man woman and child to get their Fall and Winter Clothing at panic prices. Save money by trading at

L. SELLING & CO'S,

COR. FIRST & TAYLOR STS.

OUR ESTABLISHED PURPOSE, OUR FIXED DETERMINATION, OUR IMPERATIVE RULE,

—IS—

TO UNDERSELL EVERYBODY!

PRACTICE ECONOMY

AND BUY AT

ACKERMAN'S

WE ARE THE LEADERS IN LOW PRICES.

MILLINERY.

800 Ladies' Trimmed Felt Hats at $2.50.

Over 20 different styles, and exact copies of the Latest Imported Pattern Hats. These goods cannot be purchased in exclusive millinery establishments for less than $6 or $7 50 each

300 Misses' Hats, Trimmed in Astrachan or Boucle.

Over 30 different shapes in cardinal, garnet, navy, mole, drab brown and black, at $1 25 each

The same Hats are sold at $2 50 at exclusive millinery stores.

2000 Untrimmed Felt Hats, Latest Styles.

Over 50 different shapes in all colors at 80c each. These Hats are well worth $1 25.

A Splendid Assortment of Birds, Feathers, Plumes, and all kinds of Hat Trimmings at One-Half Milliners' Prices.

We are the Leaders

Both in Price in Style, in

Cloaks, Wraps, Jackets & Jerseys

300 Boucle Jerseys at $1 95 each

All sizes in cardinal navy and brown, selling elsewhere at $3

60 Boucle Walking Jackets	$ 3 each
50 All Wool Beaver and Tricot Jackets	5 each
25 Astrachan and Boucle Wraps	10 each

Regular price $15.

Cloaks for Children at $1 25 and upwards.

Splendid bargains in Beaver, Tricot, Diagonal and Jersey. Ask to see

Ladies' Boucle Newmarkets at $8 each

The Greatest Bargains ever offered.

ACKERMAN'S

IS THE PLACE.

PREJUDICE IS A THIEF!

Don't permit our low prices to prejudice the quality of our goods. We wish to obtain the supremacy over all others, and to reach this point we know that only honest bargains are required, and Ackerman's is the place to buy such

Lamps, Crockery & Glassware

	EACH
150 Extension Library Lamps at Rich gold finish, with 14-inch cone shades, complete	$2 25
120 Stand Lamps, 23 inch high, at Complete with burner and chimney and a cut glass engraved globe	60
25 doz Bronze Stand Lamps, 22 in high	45
100 doz Stand Lamps, complete with burner and chimney	2
75 doz. Mikado Lamps 10-candle power. These lamps take an ordinary chimney which can be procured at any store, and fits on any chandelier	1 15
60 doz Decorated Porcelain Stand Lamps complete with B standard burner illuminator and shade	55
200 do French China Motto Cups and Saucers, reduced to	25
100 doz. Decorated Fruit Plates, per set. These plates measure 8 in. across top	1 15
20 doz. Colored Glass Salt Bottles at	5
50 Stone China Dinner Sets, complete for six persons, per set	7 03
35 Stone China Dinner Sets 141 pieces, complete for 1[illegible] persons, per set	10 00
50 Decorated Semi Porcelain Tea Sets, 44 pieces, per set	4 35
100 Nickel plated Bottle Casters	1 15
100 doz. Glass Preserve Dishes, 7 in. long	5
50 Decorated Toilet Sets	3 50
100 New Shape French China Decorated Cuspadores	1 00

H. ACKERMAN & CO.

87 and 89 FIRST ST.
82, 84, 86 SECOND.

OUR ESTABLISHED PURPOSE, OUR FIXED DETERMINATION, OUR IMPERATIVE RULE,

IS

TO UNDERSELL EVERYBODY.

PRACTICE ECONOMY

AND BUY AT

ACKERMAN'S.

WE ARE THE LEADERS IN LOW PRICES

DRY GOODS.

	PER YARD
Derby Mixed Dress Goods, 22 inches wide	1[illegible]
Tutone Fancy Stripe, 37 inches wide, at	35c
All Wool Ladies' Cloth, double width	50c
Cashmere Plaids, the latest, 44 inches wide	50.
A New Line of Scotch Suitings, 44 in. wide	70c
500 doz All Wool Ladies Cashmere Hose, pr	25c

All our Domestics and House-Furnishing Goods at Eastern Prices.

300 CHILDREN'S DRESSES, from 3 to 14 years, in 10 different styles, from $1 50 to $7 50 each. These dresses cannot be obtained elsewhere for less than double our price.

WE HAVE THE BEST VARIETY OF

Boys' Clothing

IN THE CITY.

Boys Good School Suits for	$1 75
Boys' Cashmere Suits for	3 00
Boys' Cashmere Suits, extra heavy	3 75
Boys' Jersey Suits, extra heavy	4 00
Suits of Coat, Pants and Vest, for boys from 10 to 15 years, from	$3 50 to 7 50

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Good quality Mixed Gray Undershirt and Drawers, each	$0 50
Elegant quality Merino Undershirt and Drawers, each	50
Fine Linen Collars, the latest, per doz	1 00
Good quality Mixed Gray Socks, per pair	10
Fine Balbriggan Hose, Silk Clock, pair	25
1000 doz. Linen Handkerchiefs, colored border, per dozen	1 00
50 doz. Gent's Black Soft Hats, each	50
45 doz. Gents' Stiff Hats, stylish, each	50
21 doz. Boys' Stiff Hats, each	15
Gents' Fine Felt Hats each	1 75
Gents' extra quality Hats, soft and stiff	2 50

THE BEE HIVE

S. W. Cor. Third & Morrison.

New Goods! New Goods!

Special and Large Importations of the

LATEST NOVELTIES

—IN—

Dress Goods,

TRIMMINGS,

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BEREAVEMNET

EBEN E REXFORD

I cannot make it seem that she is dead,
 I wake up in the night and call to her—
Stretch out my hand to touch her little head
 Thinking that in her sleep I heard her stir
And find alas! that there is nothing there
Where I had thought my child but empty air

Upon my breast I often feel her hands
 And their warm touches thrill me with swift bliss
"Oh little child " I cry "God understands
 What mothers feel when little ones they kiss "
And put out eager arms to clasp to me—
A child of shadows and of memory

When I forget the silence round the spot
 In that strange silence following after death,
I hush the boys "Tread softly—wake her not "
 They look at me and say, with awe hushed breath
"Why baby's *dead* Did you forget it?" No
But love rebels, and will not have it so

I feel her presence with me day and night
 Just now in the still twilight she was here
I thought although the child was out of sight—
 In that room yonder but so near
I heard her laughing in low childish glee
The sweetest sound earth ever had for me

I called her to me and I felt her eyes
 Upon me as of old but could not see
Her face bright with the glory of new skies
 And yet I knew that she was near to me
And then the thought came that a mortal's eyes
Are ever blind to things of Paradise

But some day I shall see her as she is
 The blindness will be gone and I shall cry
Oh little child come [illegible]
 And then oh then I think that when I die
This thought will make me strong [illegible]
Heaven's but a step ahead and she is there

THE FORTUNES OF PHILIPPA FAIRFAX

BY MRS FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT

AUTHOR OF "A FAIR BARBARIAN," "THAT LASS O' LOWRIE'S," "THROUGH ONE ADMINISTRATION," ETC, ETC

CHAPTER IV

During her absence, some one had been up stairs, and laid a letter upon the table and this letter was the first thing that she saw, when she entered the room She walked over to it idly, and looked at the envelope It was directed to her, but in a hand she was not familiar with

She tore it open, full of curiosity, and turned to the signature

"Believe me, my dear Philippa," she read "Yours most sincerely Dorothy Oswald "

Something—almost like a chill, fell upon her Why had Mrs Dorothy Oswald written to her—of all people in the world?

"She did not stop to take off her hat. She carried the letter to the fire, and stood there to read it, and when she had finished reading, she let the hand that held it fall at her side

"I wish it hadn't come," she said "I wish she had never heard of me."

For Mrs Dorothy Oswald had written, asking her to come to Brackencleugh and give her an opportunity of learning to know her young kinswoman.

"I am fond of young people," she wrote, "and blame myself for knowing so little of you My young kinsman, Mr Wilfred Carnegie, is with me now and makes the old place so much brighter by his presence in it, that I find myself anxious for more youth still "

It was late when Mr. Fairfax came in that night, but Phil had not gone to bed She was waiting for him and Mrs Dorothy Oswald's letter lay on the table

If he had looked his best in the morning, Fairfax looked his worst now He was haggard and worn, his eyes were hollow, his skin quite deathly in its waxen pallor

"I am very tired, Phil," he said, throwing himself into a chair "Fearfully tired "

Then he saw the letter "Is it a dun?" he said "Who is it?"

Phil picked it up and opened it for him

"It is not a dun, Governor," she said "It is an invitation from Brackencleugh—from Mrs Dorothy Oswald "

He started and held out his hand for it quite eagerly

"From Mrs. Dorothy Oswald," he repeated after her

Phil watched him rather curiously as he read the letter, and was plainly excited, and his face flushed When he had finished he looked up with a smile

"You are very lucky," he said

"Lucky!" Phil answered somewhat constrainedly "Why?"

"For a variety of reasons," he replied "You are young you are handsome, you are invited to Brackencleugh, you are to share its hospitalities with Mr Wilfred Carnegie."

Phil colored hotly She had not expected he would say quite as much as this

"I do not think I shall go," she faltered "I don't want to go I would rather stay here "

He shrugged his shoulders impatiently

"That is foolish," he said "And you are not often foolish "

"You think I ought to go?"

The fit of coughing, which attacked him just at that moment, prevented his answering her at once, but when he could speak his reply was a very decided one

"You must go," he said "The last straw has been whirled towards you again on the current, and it must not pass you this time "

But Phil scarcely heard him She was looking at the white handkerchief he had held to his lips the moment before

"Governor!" she cried, with sharp dread in her voice "What is that stain upon your handkerchief?"

He was leaning back in his chair, breathless and shaken with his unavoidable exertion but he managed to give her one of the smiles he was always so ready with

"It is blood, my dear," he said "Only a little—but blood, nevertheless And, it is not the first time, either "

The girl burst into tears and flung herself down upon her knees beside him

"And you want me to go away and leave you?" she exclaimed. "Oh, Governor, darling it isn't fair "

His answer struck her to the heart

"You must go, for my sake as well as your own, Phil. I am beginning to find out that my day is over "

She looked up at him in sudden horror

"Over!" she said "Over! You mean to say—"

"I mean to say that I must give up," he returned "I mean that I—that I think—that I know I am a dying man " And he turned paler as he said it.

"My strength has failed me," he went on, after a pause "I have been obliged to give up play of late because my hand is unsteady and my nerves are unstrung I am becoming weak and useless. I can do nothing Yes I have given up Duval's wedding has been my last festivity, Phil, my dear "

He laid his hand upon her hair She had hidden her face upon his arm which rested upon his knees, and she was weeping passionately

"If I was a rich man," he continued, "as rich as Mr Wilfred Carnegie, I might afford to be an invalid I might linger on to the end in a comfortable, luxurious way but, as it is—don't cry, Phil, my dear "

But she did cry—piteously—tempestuously—despairingly She cried until she was worn out and then she lifted up her pretty, impassioned, tear stained face

"If you will go to bed I will write to Mrs Dorothy Oswald As long as I am at Brackencleugh, I shall need no money and—and I am going to Brackencleugh "

CHAPTER V

Mrs Dorothy Oswald looked up at her young kinswoman, with the least possible shade of anxiety in her scrutiny

"You are not a Roscoe, Philippa," she said "Are you like your father?"

Phil, still in her traveling wraps, was seated in a large carven chair opposite to her relative, and she saw the anxious expression, and rather resented it.

"No," she answered, "Governor my father is the handsomest man I ever saw and I have seen a great many men "

"Have you?" said Mrs Dorothy, gravely "Yes, I remember hearing it said that you must have seen a great deal of life for one so young "

Phil laughed bitterly She wondered who had said so, and if Mr Wilfred Carnegie had heard of it, and if he did not consider it rather an unenviable sort of reputation for a girl of 19 to have.

Mrs. Dorothy's next glance had sympathetic tenderness in it—almost pity

"If you have rested sufficiently I will take you to your room myself," she said "You must be very tired."

Phil rose and followed her She was tired almost too tired to observe her surroundings Brackencleugh impressed her with a sense of antiquity and vastness. It was quite a journey from one end of a room to the other, the ceilings seemed at an enormous hight from the floor and there was nothing modern anywhere. There were cabinets and chairs and mantel pieces of black oak, grotesque in carving, there were dingy pictures and massive doors, tall Indian jars and innumerable old weapons and pieces of armor.

Mrs. Dorothy led the way up the staircase in silence Then she passed down a long corridor and opened a door at the end of it.

"This is your room," she said. "I chose it because you can look down from your window upon the Loch Wilfred is so fond of the Loch, and I am so fond of it myself, that I could not help fancying that you would like it too "

When she was alone, Phil went to the window. The Loch was so near that she was sure she could have thrown a pebble into it from where she stood Hills covered with heather rose up beyond it, and there seemed to be bracken and rowan trees everywhere A misty rain was falling and a light gray vapor trailed itself over land and water but even in this discouraging mood, outer Brackencleugh pleased her She had never been in Scotland before, and had spent the greater part of her life in cities She was accustomed to smoke, and noise, and dinginess of all complexions, and the solitariness and the silence were a new experience for her She could imagine, as she leaned from the broad sill, and felt the fresh, cool air on her face, that there was no London, or Paris, or Vienna in the world It was not easy to realize any phase of existence, so utterly beyond the influence of solitary stillness.

Everything was so quiet that a certain faint, weird sound which floated to her from somewhere indefinite a short time afterwards quite startled her She was not prepared for sound of any kind, and felt impatient at being disturbed She listened for an instant and then when she heard it repeated, recognized its nature and shrugged her shoulders

"It is some one touching a violin," she said "And I should think it would be nobody but Mr Wilfred Carnegie Is he a violin playing man, I wonder?"

Thus she was brought back to Mr Wilfred Carnegie and earthly things She closed the window and reminded herself she had to dress for dinner

"It's a bit queer, by the way," she said to herself as she turned to the toilet table "it's a bit queer that I have never formed even an atom of an idea of him But if he's a violin playing man I shall be sure not to like him at all—at least, if he is the kind of a man who is usually an amateur I always detested amateurs of any kind—particularly musical ones They always bore you so They are constantly hopping on one leg—and they never do anything but hop And they are so absurdly satisfied that their hopping is better than ordinary people's respectable, sober walking "

It was rather a gloomy and severe view of the matter, but her mood was a misanthropic one She hardly vouchsafed herself a glance as she made her toilet The result was a mere matter of chance, and was only happy because it was impossible to destroy the effect of youth, and bloom and unusual beauty But with all her scorn for amateurs it was not long before she found herself stopping, with a ribbon in her hand, to listen again The sweet, weird tone stole up to her again less faintly and more continuously There was no more light touching of the strings The performer had begun to play in earnest, and as she heard, it gradually broke on Phil's mind that whoever he might be he was very much in earnest indeed, and knew what he was doing He was playing softly, almost dreamily, and he was at some distance, but he was playing as no ordinary amateur plays—as if every note was a thought and he was moved by a kind of rapt tenderness It made Philippa open her eyes in wonder

"Oh!" she said, "that is altogether a different matter Nobody suspected him of that."

She began to be curious at once, and even hastened to finish dressing

"I should like to see his face when he is playing like that," she thought "One would be sure to understand him a little "

It is not improbable that she had some vague hope of seeing it when she went down stairs, though certainly she had no definite idea of how such an end was to be accomplished Chance, favored her, however Reaching the foot of the stairs, she found that the sound came from the room she had, not long before, left to go to her own, and a few steps took her to its threshold

She stood at the open door and looked in

What she saw was a handsome, charming young fellow, with an air of such freshness, and youth, and grace, as was sheerly wonderful In fact, it was almost impossible to find fault with him, he had so much of physical beauty and rare attractiveness His figure was light and lithe, his dark eyes were almost womanish in their softness, the brightness of his face made Phil feel as if her own nineteen years had suddenly become ninety

It was not many moments before he saw her, and then he looked brighter than ever He laid down his violin and came towards her, putting up his hand to push aside the few stray locks which had fallen forward carelessly upon his forehead—a gesture Phil afterwards observed as being a habit with him and as he advanced the girl looked at him feeling oddly uneasy and beginning to think that she had made a mistake

"It is not—" she hesitated "It is not Wilfred Carnegie "

He laughed a gay, happy sounding laugh

"Yes it is," he said "It is Wilfred Carnegie And why not, Cousin Philippa?"

CHAPTER VI

That was the beginning, and it was such a fanciful artless sort of a beginning that it was impossible that anything ceremonious should follow Phil laughed a little to herself as she crossed the threshold and went to seat herself in the chair he placed for her Her companion did not sit down He remained standing near the mantel and looked down at her with an admiration so evident that in another man it would have been trying In him, however it was altogether a different matter

"Do you know," he said, "that I was half afraid you would not come?"

"If it had not been for Governor I should not have come," she answered

"Governor?" he repeated, questioningly

"I mean my father," she explained "I forgot you would not understand And you don't understand even now," she added quickly "You think it sounds like slang but it is not slang at all I began to call him 'governor' when I was a little child—too young to know that it was odd—and somehow I have learned to like the name, because I have used it so long that it seems like an old friend "

"You are very fond of your father," he remarked

She answered him with quite a proud little air She was glad he had asked her It is not unlikely that she had her own vague doubts of certain things, she was always so sensitively eager to defend her father against any breath of doubt in others

"I am more than fond of him," she said "Fond is not the kind of word to use Nobody could help being fond of him—even people who saw him very seldom "

"Cousin Dorothy—" Wilfred was beginning, when Phil turned upon him quite sharply

"What could she say to you about him?" she said "She does not know him at all "

"She knows something of him " he returned "And she has heard that he is a wonderfully handsome man, and—well, very different from ordinary men "

Phil's face softened She was rather suspicious of Mrs Dorothy Oswald, even more suspicious than she had been of Wilfred Carnegie She had the natural feminine feeling that she had rather do battle with a man than with a woman

"I am glad she told you that," she said "I was—at least—we have been very unfortunate" straightening her pretty figure, "and there are people who perhaps misunderstand him "

Boyish and unworldly as he was Wilfred Carnegie did not misunderstand He had heard more of Philip Fairfax than Mrs Oswald had told him, and the look in the girl's bright, disturbed eyes moved him He drew a great many rapid conclusions If she had ever had a suspicion of the man's selfish weakness she had never acknowledged its existence to herself She had borne deprivation and humiliation and had blamed herself for being stung by them Certainly she had never blamed Philip Fairfax Her affection had been as blind and faithful as her mother's

So, being the best of chivalrous young fellows, his heart was more deeply warmed and touched by his recognition of this fact than by anything else.

By the time Mrs. Oswald appeared they had made rapid progress towards actual friendliness, and Phil was beginning to look pleased Unconsciously she had been led into making a good many revelations concerning her past, and to these revelations Wilfred Carnegie had listened with the deepest of interest. He had discovered, too, that this pretty girl who had seen so much of a queer and questionable side of the world had not been spoiled by her experience Hers was not the nature to be easily contaminated She was impetuous and transparent—too impetuous to be anything but transparent. In fact she only puzzled him once and this was when she spoke, in the course of conversation, of Mr Ernest Duval

"Ernest was with us then " she remarked, and suddenly stopped, as if intending to check herself

"Ernest " her listener repeated, and immediately wished that he had not spoken

Phil's manner changed at once Her reply sounded almost hard in its coldness

"He was a friend of my father " she said. "We have known him a long time "

She recovered her complaisance shortly, however, and was very bright and amusing She charmed even Mrs. Dorothy Oswald, who, being a discreet woman, had naturally trembled for the daughter of that family bugbear, Philip Fairfax. When chance gave Mrs. Dorothy the opportunity she laid her hand upon Wilfred Carnegie's shoulder, smiling placidly

"She is a nice, natural little thing," she said "Rash and impulsive on occasion one can easily fancy, but lovable and so pretty—so pretty"

"Pretty!" echoed Wilfred, looking at Phil who was at the other end of the room "She is youth and bloom and beauty, and—and the rest of it embodied I can assure you, Cousin Dorothy, I can feel already that I am falling in love—yes, in love with her," laughing in his brightest way

The day closed pleasantly enough for Phil It would not be hard to stay here at least, and Wilfred Carnegie had utterly disarmed her He had even made her forget things the remembrance of which would have rendered her miserable At 19 it is not difficult to lose sight of one's troubles for awhile. Phil forgot almost everything this evening but that Brackencleugh was more than she had expected to find it, and that these people seemed actually fond of her

"If I had been born here how happy I should have been," she said to herself, as she went to her room "If I had only been born here and it was ours—governor's and mine "

CHAPTER VII

Afterwards it seemed to her that she lived for weeks in a comfortable kind of dream Stately as the house was and little as she was used to stateliness, it was not long before she felt more at home than she had ever done in her life before

"I really cannot remember," said Wilfred Carnegie, looking at her reflectively one day, "what we did when you were not with us It must have been deplorably dull, whether we were conscious of the fact or not "

Perhaps, upon the whole, it was Wilfred Carnegie who made the place seem so homelike It was one of his peculiarities to fit into places himself Here, it seemed to Phil, he must have spent all his life Secretly, she was of the opinion that Brackencleugh would have been dull without him He seemed to drive the shadows out of the house and counteract the rather silencing influence of its size and grandeur He filled the rooms he frequented with pleasant utter and pleasant sound His ringing laugh was to be heard everywhere His music was upon this table and upon that, his violin invaded the most imposing apartment

The friendship which was gradually established between Phil and himself was a very youthful sort of feeling There was no ceremony about its expression "He is such a boy" said Phil, tolerantly, from the hights of her matureness But she liked him very much, and her liking grew day by day. They took long stretches of walks together, they climbed the hillsides and exulted in being blown about by the spring breezes they found picturesque woods in almost inaccessible places and took possession of them, as two romantic children might have done Wilfred's boat, upon the loch, was brought into active service, and Phil took lessons in rowing and steering, and the rest of it. She learned to ride and grew fresh, and strong and rosy Of course she had her dark days, in which her London letters troubled her, and a certain stinging sense of humiliation took possession of her

"Ah!" he said, once. "You have had a letter, I see, you are in such a bad temper "

It was a thoughtless speech and exasperating enough to Philippa, who saw the truth it contained She reddened

"Yes," she said, "that is true I am in a bad temper but you have no right to tell me so, for you are the only person who is to blame

"I!" he exclaimed "Pray, what have I done? Where is the fairness in that "

"There is no fairness in it," answered Phil "It isn't fair at all—it is very unfair " And she turned away and left him amazed, and was so haughty and incomprehensible and unlike herself for a day or so that she almost drove him wild and several times wounded him far more deeply than she fancied

But they made friends again, as they always did, and in fact, Phil's advances toward reconciliation were of so charming a nature that Wilfred's heart was stirred in quite a novel way

"I think I must have a vixenish sort of temper," she said, among other things. "I really believe I have, and I have a great many things to try me I have had things to try me all my life When I am cross don't notice me. I don't deserve to be noticed, and it only makes me worse I never liked any one as much—I mean I never had a friend like you before, Wil, and I cannot afford to lose you

"Oh!" cried Wil, with a trifle of impatient appeal in his voice, "why couldn't you leave it as it was? It would have been so delightful for a fellow to think you liked him better than other people—even if it was only in a friendly way

They were on the top of their favorite hill, Phil sitting upon a mossy rock fragment and Wilfred stretched upon the thick grass at her feet so, when he looked up he had a full view of her face, saw at once the change that fell upon it, the shadow of unrest and pain that crept into her eyes as she looked far out upon the loch below

"I never have liked any one so much in a friendly way," she said "That was what I meant "

He watched her for a moment and then his own eyes fell and wandered towards the expanse of the beneath

"Then," he said, "I ought to be a very grateful fellow Phil " And yet, while he meant what he said he was suddenly conscious of feeling vaguely disappointed Shortly Phil spoke again

"Let us make a kind of agreement," she said "Let us agree never to quarrel—really When I am cross you will promise not to condescend to notice me, and I will promise to come and ask you to shake hands the very minute I begin to feel as if I could listen to reason

The whimsicality of the idea struck him pleasantly

"What a fantastic little soul you are " he said, laughing "How could any one help being fond of you "

"They could help it very easily " she answered. "I am not fond of myself and I know myself very much better than you know me Will you promise "

"Yes, I will

"And in real, honest earnest too "

"In the best of honest earnest

"Then we will shake hands now, if you please," and she held hers out to him

He took it and held it delightedly, touched by her frank air

"It's a very pretty hand," he said, not flippantly, but with quite a tender deference "I will kiss it, Cousin Philippa, because I am in such very good earnest, indeed "

And kiss it he did, and I think she liked him the better for it, because it was so kindly and chivalrously done

She had had reason enough for her mental irritation It was rather hard when she had so nearly forgotten her troubles to be rasped afresh

She had almost begun to believe that there had been no humiliating past, and the future was to be all Brackencleugh when her father's letter came, and this was how his letter terminated

"How is it, my dear, that you so rarely mention Mr Wilfred Carnegie? This is hardly fair Phil You give me glorious descriptions of Mrs Oswald and of Brackencleugh and of the loch, and the heather, and the rowan trees, and a variety of other charming things Why not a glowing description of Mr Wilfred Carnegie, who should be the most interesting object of all A man who is as lucky as Mr Wilfred Carnegie must necessarily be interesting Let me hear if this is not so I, myself, am deeply interested in this fortunate individual "

When Phil's answer arrived Fairfax smiled over it. He had sufficient experience to find it very suggestive

"I don't say anything about Mr Wilfred Carnegie because I have nothing particular to say," she wrote "He is very good natured and very kind to me I suppose he is what you might call a genius He plays the violin beautifully and paints lovely, bright little pictures and he sings well and talks well in fact, he does a number of things well Most people admire him We are good enough friends, though sometimes we quarrel I think I like him as well as I like Mrs Oswald

Reading this last sentence Philip Fairfax's smile became a laugh

"I think I like him as well as Mrs Oswald," he repeated "My charming Phil How exquisitely young you are even for your years I wonder what Mrs Dorothy Oswald thinks

Mrs Dorothy Oswald thought a great many things She was a gentle woman who was prone to quiet reflection at all times She was becoming very fond of Phil, and she began to suspect that her nephew was also Her interest deepened as she gradually learned something definite of Phil's past. It was natural that she should learn something definite by degrees, silent as Phil had chosen to be at first. She was too young not to be talkative occasionally and Wilfred was never tired of drawing her out. There were occasions however, when she suddenly checked herself in the middle of a story

"The rest is stupid," she said impatiently the first time she was guilty of the inconsistency "It's all stupid, in fact. I don't know why I began "

The truth was, she had unwittingly been betrayed into beginning a little anecdote, which would have led her into saying what might, she thought, lead her hearers to misunderstand Mr Philip Fairfax.

"Ah," said Wilfred to Mrs Dorothy afterwards, "I am out of patience with that fellow lose my temper whenever I hear his name mentioned. He is a dishonorable scamp—and yet, see how fond she is of him."

"Philip Fairfax?" said Mrs. Dorothy quietly

"Yes," he answered, pushing his hair back from his knotted forehead and beginning to walk up and down the room impatiently "I had heard enough of him before, but when she begins to talk I hear more. Because she is only a girl she tells more than she is conscious of Do you know what he is—this same Philip Fairfax?"

"A gentleman of leisure," said Mrs. Dorothy in serene irony

"Yes, a gentleman of leisure—a fellow who lives by his wits—a professional gambler He goes to Vienna, you see, and to Baden, and to Paris he goes here and there and everywhere and he takes his 'Ernest' (a rascal like himself, the 'Ernest,') and drags his daughter about with him Figure to yourself how she has lived Cousin Dorothy! a beautiful young creature—a mere child—no woman with her—no girl friends—dingy lodgings and questionable hotels—and this 'Ernest' making himself perfectly at home at all times A desirable acquaintance Monsieur Ernest, for a pretty, defenceless girl," vehemently

"You like this Ernest less than all the rest," remarked Mrs Dorothy

"Yes, less than the rest," with still more vehemence "You see it is plain that he is a consummate scoundrel and an abominable puppy and—and—" But there he stopped and wheeled round and met Mrs. Dorothy's eye with a naive air of recognition and finally he broke into a gay, good humored laugh "Well," he said, "and why not You mean that I am jealous And why should I not be jealous Who wouldn't be I am jealous, perhaps A man is often jealous very early even before he has anything else And he laughed again and looked a little conscious, but not at all ashamed of himself

"I don't blame you for being jealous," said Mrs Dorothy "And I should not blame you for being anything else as you put it It would only be natural"

"Yes, it would," he said "It would only be natural She is a wonderful little thing, isn't she?"

"Yes she is lovable"

"And if a man wants beauty with an air of reflection, where do you see more of it Look at her eyes you must have noticed her eyes, Cousin Dorothy, though I am not quite certain about the color of them I like the whole of her proud little face—the line, and the tint and the—well the rest of it Some day I intend to paint a picture of her It would be only natural that a man should soon learn to be fond of her That is why I have such a particular objection to this ubiquitous Ernest. I have an objection to him—a rooted objection I should like—" with charming frankness—"I should like, if possible, to thrash him, I feel as if he had done me an injury "

[*To be Continued*]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MAKING OF NEW ENGLAND By Samuel Adams Drake New York Charles Scribner's Sons Cloth, price $1 00 For sale by J K Gill & Co

Mr Drake says he has aimed in this work "to occupy a place between the larger and the lesser histories—to so condense or eliminate from the exhaustive narrative as to give it greater vitality, or so extend and elucidate what the school history too often leaves obscure for want of space as to supply the deficiency So when teachers have a particular topic before them it is intended that a chapter on the same subject be read to fill out the bare outlines of the common school text book "

The volume deals with the early history of our country, covering the period from 1580 to 1643 The domestic life of the people, their methods of work, diversions, punishment, etc, are set forth in an interesting manner The book will be found instructive for both young and old

READINGS FROM MILTON With an Introduction by Bishop Henry White Warren and a biographical sketch of John Milton Boston Chautauqua Press Rand, Avery & Co 1 vol 16 mo 75 cents

This is the first volume of the second quartette of books composing the Garnet series of supplementary readings for the Chautauqua course Almost every one knows something of this great Chautauqua movement, a university of [illegible],000 scholars, all studying at their homes in every state in the Union, a line of prescribed themes, simultaneously, and unified in aim and system by an efficient and active central board of administration Thousands of these earnest students are men and women close up to or even beyond the prime of life, whose engagement upon a four years course of study is significant [illegible] strong determination of character and thirst for learning

Readings from Milton is a handy and handsome book of over 300 pages, including Bishop Warren's critical introduction and biographical sketch the whole of Paradise Lost the Hymn on the Nativity, Lycidas, L'Allegro Il Penseroso, and a cluster of Milton's incomparably beautiful sonnets It is safe to say that whoever reads carefully this volume will have a clear idea of the greatest English poet and will have enriched his mind with some of the purest and most exalted strains in our language

LITERARY NOTES

The admirers of Mr Robert Louis Stevenson will be glad to know that he is writing a sequel to his delightful story "Kidnapped"

"In the Wrong" a novel by Mrs John Kent Spender, is the title of the latest number in Harper's Franklin Square Library

Frederick Barnard has made a series of drawings in illustration of Thackeray's works and Cassell & Co will publish the collection

Max O'Rell has prepared for immediate publication a volume entitled "Drat the Boys, Recollections of an ex French Master in England"

Miss Rose Cleveland's paper *Literary Life*, is said not to pay for poetry This is not to be wondered at, for the first business of a journal like hers is to pay for itself

Messrs Macmillan & Co, are to bring out this fall *editions de luxe* of Irving's Old Christmas and Bracebridge Hall, with the exquisite illustrations of the late Randolph Caldecott, who has left no fellow among living English draughtsmen

The new volumes of fiction which Houghton, Mifflin & Co have in hand, include Dr S Weir Mitchell's war story, 'Roland Blake' Charles Egbert Craddock's 'Among the Clouds' Charlotte Dunning's 'A Step Aside,' and collections of the short stories of Mrs Whitney, Miss E S Phelps and Miss Jewett

It is stated that the whole edition of Prof Corson's forthcoming book on Browning has been ordered in advance, and that a Western publisher has taken a special edition with his own imprint. These statements would seem to furnish some measure of the English poet's popularity in this country

The *Century* will soon publish two of Mr George W Cable's stories 'Grand Pointe' and 'Carancro,' each of them to run through two numbers of the magazine Mr Kemble the artist, has recently paid a visit to the Louisiana Acadian country, in order to illustrate these stories with genuine 'local color'

A R Black, literary editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Times*, and a skillful amateur photographer, has written papers on 'amateur photography for the *Century*, *St Nicholas* and the Century Company's new volume 'The Boys' Book of Sports' The magazine articles will probably not appear before mid winter

The Harpers publish in their Franklin Square Library a new edition of "Ancient American Politics, by the late Hon Hugh J Hastings, the well known editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* The work was edited and revised by the author's nephew, Mr Hugh Hastings It should have a wide circulation

The latest issue of Cassell's National library is Milton's Earlier Poems, with an introduction by Henry Morley The volume includes the translation by William Cowper of those written in Latin and Italian, and of course, the grand "Ode on the Nativity," "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso" and the 'Masque of Comus'

Mrs Frances Hodgson Burnett's lovely child's story 'Lord Fauntleroy' which is soon to be published by Messrs Charles Scribner's Sons will start off with an edition of 10,000 copies Mrs Burnett is writing, or has written, another story for *St Nicholas* the character of which may be inferred from its title, 'Prince Fairy Foot.

Mr Howells' new serial story, "An Open Question," will make its first appearing in the February number of *Harper's Magazine* It will run through the year His special holiday contribution to the December *Harper* will be a farce entitled "The Mouse Trap" General Lew Wallace has written for the same number of *Harper* an illustrated sketch, "The Babyhood of Christ" and Mr Du Maurier has prepared a characteristic full-page cartoon

Julian Hawthorne assails "Ouida" with all the vim of a man who means what he utters Referring to her recent article in the *North American Review* upon female suffrage, he says "Why not draw the line at 'Ouida' There is nothing in her, mentally, morally or physically, which any man or woman can respect The dignity of human nature (such as it is) is lowered by the fact of her existence, and every overt act of the unfortunate creature has been a mischievous and unclean act.

Prof W O Atwater, of Wesleyan university, has written a series of papers on the food question, which is to be a feature of the *Century Magazine* during the coming year The object of these papers is to present the latest results of scientific research in their direct bearing upon our daily life—such, for instance, as the substances of which our bodies and the food that nourish them are composed, the digestibility of food the proportion of nutriments appropriate to different classes of people, food and the labor question, food and morals, and so on.

"Strange and Curious Punishments" is the title of an interesting book published by Ticknor & Co, Boston Among the punishments related are branding and burning, cropping ears, fines and imprisonments, gagging, dipping and ducking, hanging in chains, placing in the bilboes, the pillory and the stocks, selling into slavery, tying neck and heels and throwing into a pond tying to guns and trees, boring the tongue with a hot iron, traversing the treadmill, exposing upon the gallows and whipping at the cart's tail and the whipping post. The volume is made up chiefly of gleanings from old newspapers of Boston and Salem

Ford of New York issues in pamphlet form "Leaves from a Prison Diary," by Michael Davitt The book was written by Davitt while in Portland prison and contains chapters on "Criminal Life and Character," on "The Labor Question" and "Home Rule for Ireland" They are written in vigorous style and are full of significant facts which show the rebellion of the common people in England, as in Ireland, against the monopoly of land and wealth by a privileged class On home rule he frequently becomes eloquent and his prominence in the struggle for the rights of Ireland makes his observations well worth reading

Among the forthcoming volumes of verse announced by Houghton Mifflin & Co, are 'Holy Tides,' a collection of religious poems by Mrs A D T Whitney 'The Cruise of the Mystery, and Other Poems,' by Celia Thaxter "Ariel and Caliban" a new collection by Christopher Pearse Cranch and 'The Silver Bridge and Other Poems,' by Elizabeth Akers This firm is also bringing out a household edition of James Parton's 'Humorous Poetry of the English Language,' a new edition of Professor Clark's Poems of Religious Sorrow, Comfort, Counsel and Aspiration, and new editions of Shakespeare's, Longfellow's and Tennyson's works, as well as cabinet editions of minor poets

Mr Mallock's new volume, which will shortly be published in London by Bentley and in this country by G P Putnam's Sons, is entitled 'The Old Order Changes ' It deals with questions which are now pressing for attention in England and throughout the world, such as social organization, the relations and the obligations to each other of social classes, the relations of employers and employed and the changes which appear to be impending in these relations. While the main purpose of the volume is the presentation of the author's views on the present issues, he has also succeeded in presenting a dramatic and readable story, which contains some very clever personal characterizations

The private life of Hector Malot goes far to complete his resemblance to Anthony Trollope, his English prototype He inhabits, with his wife and his daughter, a pretty red-brick chalet at Fontenay sous Bois, near Paris. He is, like Trollope, up every morning with the lark, and attaches himself to his desk till 10 o'clock, after which hour (a certain regular amount of literary work having been accomplished), he is his own master until the Malots' curfew tolls at 10 P M The author of "La Boheme Tapageuse" has himself never participated in the gayeties of the "Boheme," but has been a spectator from afar of the world's great tragic comedy M Malot has not yet passed the limits of middle age He began his literary career early, and his very first venture was a novel.

"Francis A Socialistic Romance " by M Dal Vero is a very funny book It is written in fair style, but the plot is so widely improbable and the sentiment so absurd that it would seem to be satire, were the author not in dead earnest. The hero is a young English gentleman who has concluded, like Count Tolstoi, that the only honorable career is one of manual labor He becomes a mechanic, and in this masquerade he rescues from drowning a charming young English girl She devotes herself to his education, as he pretends to be densely ignorant, lends him books and, of course, falls in love with him He finally falls ill from overwork, and after she has nursed him back to health they are married The book is good reading from the very fact that it is so ludicrously impossible —Harper's Handy Series

If all travelers set forth their observations and reflections after the comfortable fashion of the two young princes of Wales—that is to say, by means of a convenient tutor—a peripatetic recordership might become an inviting office to the impecunious Mr Labouchere says that the Demerara *Argosy* calls attention to one more case of cribbing in the Bacchante *Journal* of the royal princes In December, 1884 Dr Dalton medical officer of the Enmore district, Demerara, published a letter in the London *Times*, giving the public some information about the coolies in Demerara. This letter the royal authors have appropriated in the lump, with hardly the change of a word beyond the name of one colony of the coolies in Demerara being substituted for another In the *Journal* the doctor's account is calmly set down as the result of personal observation by the princes of the condition, surroundings, wages, etc, in Trinidad

THE VICTORIES OF PEACE

Cost of Revolutions to the Spanish American Republic

Mexican Financier

How costly and demoralizing to the industries of a country are civil commotions is clearly shown in the recent message of President Terra to the Uruguayan congress In order to cover the deficit caused by the recent revolution, the government is forced to issue an internal loan for $[illegible],000, and largely to increase customs tariff The annual revenue of the republic is about $1[illegible],000,000, and there is an existing debt of some $[illegible],000,000, so that the deficit noted is a serious matter for the government. The increase of customs duties must diminish importation and so there is likely to be be a reduction in the total customs receipts, or, at least, no perceptible augmentation What the cost of revolutions has been to the Spanish American republics of this hemisphere it would be difficult to compute If we take into consideration, not merely the pecuniary expenditure—the smaller part in fact—but the loss through the retarding of material development, it will be seen that thousands of millions of dollars will barely express the fact. Peace, such as Mexico is now enjoying, and has enjoyed for a large number of years, is of inestimable value Under the influence of this profound peace not less than $100,000,000 in foreign capital has been invested here (a high authority says $200,000,000), not a single dollar of which would have been placed in this country had civil strife been prevalent. The national wealth is to day increasing at a rate little suspected by those who are unaware of the improvements being introduced on the haciendas by enterprising proprietors and in mining operations by their managers. We regard the present condition of affairs in this country as highly encouraging, and also as gratifying from the standpoint of the most exacting patriotism Ten years more of profound internal peace and Mexico will have increased its aggregate wealth by at least a billion of dollars. If, in the meantime, immigration is encouraged, the country will have so grown in physical strength as to be in a much better condition to resist foreign aggression When the passions and irritations of the moment shall have passed away it will be clearly discerned by all thoughtful minds that the country has everything to gain by maintaining public order After the civil commotion of nearly seventy years the nation demands a period of repose—a chance to take breath and pursue the arts of peace War hath its victories, but those of peace endure With material welfare will come national strength and dignity Mexico must be aided by the combined efforts of all her sons to win the race into which the great republics of South America have entered that for the supremacy in Spanish American civilization

Carlisle and 1888

Alexandria (Va) Gazette

Four times in succession has the democracy of the South fought the presidential battle under the lead of a New Yorker, three times to ignominious defeat once to victory which was basely surrendered by New York lest her bonds and stocks should be temporarily depressed, and once to success, which, though maintained, has been more disastrous to the party than any of its defeats Experience is the best of teachers, and by it the wise democrats of the South have learned to beware of New York democrats Why should they not be, when the democratic congressional delegation from New York are so undemocratic that they vote against even the consideration of a bill to reduce the tariff on the necessaries of life? Mr Carlisle of Kentucky is the man the Southern democracy should name for the next democratic presidential nomination He was a Union man, and his state did not secede, and if the mere fact that he hails from a state that is classed among those of the South be sufficient, a quarter of a century after the close of the war between the states, to deprive him of the support of the Northern democrats, no Southern democrat can ever hope to be president, and the South had better be informed of that prohibition now than later.

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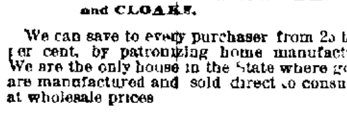

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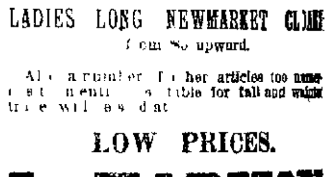

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EVOLUTION

[illegible] forms in pathless deeps of night
Reached the great spheres about them wheel
[illegible] and flame,
[illegible] a planet, where it slept with might
[illegible] a central sun they named by name
[illegible] of races whom the gradual spell
[illegible] had raised from crime and vice—
[illegible] and sin had made this world a hell,
[illegible] had made that world a paradise.
[illegible] they singled either near or far
[illegible] orb from orb in heaven's untold abyss
[illegible] pointed to a certain star
[illegible] with dubious gesture: "What of this?"
"[illegible] called," his musing mate replied,
"[illegible] dim swarms its continents beget
[illegible] young star, and they that there abide
[illegible] not wear wings, like us, for centuries yet!"
—*Edgar Fawcett in Lippincott.*

[illegible] TESTIMONY OF DR. CHAN[illegible]
IN THE WESTHAVEN CASE.

BY [illegible] BALLARD MACDONALD.

[Written for The Sunday Oregonian.]

It was in Algiers that I met them, three [illegible] remarkable people. I had gone there for the winter, much [illegible] in health, and content, at last, [illegible] upon the laurels won by years of [illegible] labor as a member of the British [illegible] association. I had been in Algiers [illegible] when they came, Mr. Westhaven, [illegible] his wife, a sister, a Miss Carl[illegible]. They were English people of good [illegible] family, learned and traveling for Miss Carlyon's health.

Anything more exquisitely beautiful than Mrs. Westhaven would be difficult to im[illegible]. A woman of three and twenty, [illegible] tall, svelte, graceful and of [illegible]. She sat opposite me at the [illegible] when she first lifted her eyes to [illegible] I started uncontrollably. They were wonderful eyes, dark, tender, with a certain childish appeal in them which stirred all the chivalry in a man's nature in response. Unpresumable soured old bachelor that I was, I found myself on the instant vowing to protect this beautiful creature who was exceedingly well cared for apparently and had no need of my protection whatever. Her sister was a delicate, fragile creature, and except for a sameness of contour of the face there was nothing to betray the relationship between the two women. Westhaven was the most discontented looking man I ever saw and his appearance was un-English to a degree. Thin, dark, restless and with a nervous irritability of manner which never varied except when addressing Miss Carlyon, to whom he showed the most deferential consideration.

We had been nearly a month in the hotel together before I met Westhaven. His manner was most cordial and he told me that he had asked for this introduction, [illegible] that I was not unknown to him by reputation, and speaking in the kindest way of the success I had achieved in certain electrical experiments before the Royal Society of London. He also confided to me his own deep interest in studies of a like nature. I was delighted to accept his invitation to meet his family, and he arranged that I should spend an evening of that week with them. Their rooms at the hotel were luxuriously appointed and they were evidently people of wealth. Mrs. Westhaven received me with great kindness and Miss Carlyon raised her head from the cushions of her chair and gave me a tiny hand like a bird's claw which was lost in my grasp. She was a weird, uncanny little creature with glittering eyes full of a restless suspicion, possessing a marvellously white skin and a thin, cruel mouth. An unpleasant face altogether, I determined, though with some claims to prettiness, and one from which I gladly turned to gaze upon that of her beautiful sister. I have a passionate admiration of beauty in women, and Mrs. Westhaven's beauty was flawless and extended over her entire personality, to her delicate finger-tips, to her arched, exquisite feet, her graceful, perfect pose, her swaying carriage. I seated myself near her and addressed her with some trivial remark. She received it in silence with a brilliant smile. I glanced at Miss Carlyon and she regarded me peculiarly—I fancied mockingly—and I [illegible] momentarily embarrassed inexplicably. My remark had not been one to call forth a spirited reply, and—I spoke again. I asked Mrs. Westhaven something about [illegible] stay in Algiers. Still smiling pleasantly she answered in a vague way that she did not know, and Miss Carlyon volunteered the information that they should remain all winter. Westhaven, who had been called [illegible] the room by a servant, returned, apologizing for his momentary absence, [illegible] himself near Miss Carlyon's chair and began to talk to me, including her now and then in the conversation. He was a charming host—traveled, cultured and treating of many things with a brilliant, dancing satire which betrayed him a [illegible], if not a kind student of human nature. Miss Carlyon was evidently in sympathy with him upon most subjects and would often carry out his idea gracefully from the point where he left it. She was intelligent, well read and witty, and from the time Westhaven joined us made an evident effort to be agreeable, yet I felt against her an unconquerable prejudice. Mrs. Westhaven did not speak at all. She sat smiling at me and met every remark I addressed her in the vain effort to include her in our conversation with the same sparkling smile.

Westhaven's manner to his wife was [illegible]. In every tangible way respectful, [illegible] conveyed an unspeakable contempt [illegible] his quiet way of completely ignoring and passing her over was rendered even more remarkable by the fact that she apparently had no conception of it nor its [illegible]. It was a trying position for a guest and I felt an unwarranted [illegible] the mystery of these peculiar [illegible].

I left at an early hour. My hostess said a simple good night [illegible] her unvarying smile. Miss Carlyon [illegible] enough to say that my visit had been a [illegible] pleasure and joined Westhaven in urging me to come again soon. As I left the room, he turned and bending over her gently arranged the pillows of her chair and she glanced up at him trustfully.

I went out upon the piazza [illegible] a speculative smoke. I [illegible] curious person. I have prided myself [illegible] my life upon an indifference to the [illegible] interests of other people. But [illegible] about this family with whom I had [illegible] the evening, in spite of their gentle [illegible] and ease of manner, an atmosphere of mystery which provoked, if not investigation, at least speculation. I determined [illegible] of them.

Westhaven gave me every opportunity. He sought me upon all occasions and [illegible] fondness for my society and a respect [illegible] opinions which could not but flatter me from so young and so brilliant a man. His culture was remarkable and his information widely extended. He had been a [illegible] student all his life, he said, and [illegible] of his present interests he was strangely [illegible], and of his family he never spoke [illegible] in a most casual way. I rarely saw him in the afternoons; whatever his occupation or study, it engrossed him [illegible] and he grew sufficiently intimate [illegible] to warrant my going informally and unannounced to his room. [illegible] afternoons I was rarely admitted. Mrs. Westhaven walked and drove out constantly, attracting attention and admiration wherever she was seen. She had a certain individuality of style, which I believe [illegible] from her perfect unconsciousness of her beauty and the conspicuous position she occupied in public. Once I spoke of her wonderful loveliness to her husband. He received my enthusiastic observations in moody silence, and the expression of discontent deepened on his handsome face.

I had, of course, long before this come to the conclusion that Westhaven was unhappily married, and I more than half suspected that he had awakened to a terrible certainty that he had married the wrong Miss Carlyon. This thought I tried to close my eyes upon as an unworthy suspicion against the man who showed me a consideration that I have rarely met with in life, which was [illegible] unusual from a mere acquaintance.

I persisted, not without many discouragements, in my determination to know Mrs. Westhaven better, and my success was at last crowned by a most disappointing discovery. She had what I at first believed to be an aversion to conversation. I never heard her say anything, even in the way of a reply, which contained an unnecessary word, and if she ever volunteered a remark it must have been in the privacy of her own chamber. Yet she was neither [illegible] nor ill tempered. On the contrary her expression was pleased and pleasing, and her pretty smile was always upon her lips, and I fancied she might have a peculiar bent of mind and endeavored to discover it. I ended by satisfying myself beyond doubt that she possessed no mind at all. She was simply an exquisite and empty casket. A beautiful, mindless [illegible] thing. A creature without sensibilities or even the capacity of receiving impressions. She was perfectly, unvaryingly happy and contented because nothing or no one had the power to cause her even a passing pang. Nature, art, humanity! They were one and alike to her. The emotions of living creatures, the passionate loveliness of [illegible] objects, the fragrance of flowers, the charm of music, the wonderful, ever changing interest of the whole great world passed before her unseeing eyes and upon her unlistening ears, [illegible] with that changeless, unmeaning smile forever curving her beautiful mouth.

When I made this discovery I knew that Westhaven's life was a hell to him. For a man of his delicate, sensitive, perceptive faculty, developed almost to [illegible] appreciation of the finer phases of existence, the society of a woman like this meant perpetual torment. One thing puzzled me greatly. In spite of his indifference to her personality, he guarded her health as if she had been an invalid. [illegible] He followed her about with a light wrap in case of a [illegible] night, and having adjusted it carefully would leave her in absolute silence. [illegible] this justification [illegible]. She had nothing on earth but her abundant vitality. He would protect that—the only service left him to offer her.

One night we all sat upon the veranda. Miss Carlyon's chair had been brought out and she lay silently in it, looking very small and pale among the red cushions, and with a grave, [illegible] which was unusual to its ordinary sharp expressiveness. Westhaven leaned on the back of her chair. I sat near Mrs. Westhaven and looked at her. She wore some sort of dead white gown which clung softly to her lovely figure and was [illegible] heavy gold clasps. The moon fell [illegible] intensifying [illegible] I fancied she looked [illegible] than usual. Her eyes, beautiful, dark, ignorant, pathetic as the eyes of an Italian child, were fixed dreamily upon the scene before her; her hands, long, white, [illegible] looking hands, lay upon her dress. I almost held my breath in the presence of her beauty and felt a pang of regret when I [illegible] upon the veil it covered. The band played softly somewhere in the distance. [illegible] a woman's voice [illegible] song with a great [illegible] in its depth [illegible]. The peace of the night was broken only by this wailing song. It rose to thrilling intensity and sunk again almost to silence. It was weird, unearthly, strangely beautiful. It thrilled my very soul and when it ceased suddenly as it had begun it left me trembling. Miss Carlyon shivered visibly and Westhaven bent anxiously over her, taking both her hands in his own and then drawing her shawl closely about her. [illegible] seemed to hold a fatal significance. It grew unbearable. [illegible] spoke to Mrs. Westhaven. I said:

"What a beautiful voice and what a beautiful song." She smiled quietly and I thought she had not heard me. [illegible] my remark somewhat stiffly [illegible] still smiling:

"I did not notice it."

Westhaven drew himself up slowly and Miss Carlyon's chair, upon which he had leaned, rolled forward with a disagreeable squeaking sound. She laughed a little cutting laugh.

"The charm is broken," she said. "Let us go in."

I bade them good night, feeling uncomfortable. Westhaven gave me his hand and we stood there a moment looking at each other, and I felt a great sympathy for him, for I realized his unhappiness.

Little by little my prejudice against Miss Carlyon was allayed. I use this word advisedly, for I think it was never quite laid to rest, and toward the last it [illegible] up again in all its old intensity. She was wonderfully like Westhaven. It was absolutely the same nature differently clothed. And, to do her justice, her views were as wide, her thoughts were as [illegible] far reaching as a man's, and she had a [illegible] energy of feeling and purpose which occasionally rose up and struggled in her feeble little body and left it shaking. I could scarcely determine upon her feeling for Westhaven. If it was love it was of a most unfeminine nature [illegible] exacting and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] with an absorbing interest [illegible] which I found flattering, and the old [illegible] fever running strong in my veins, I [illegible] at this favorite theme of mine until it was evening. As I concluded he drew his breath in a deep, satisfied way, and when I began to apologize for having ridden my hobby all over his domain, he stopped me with abrupt sincerity.

"Have a cigar with me," he said, "and thanks for the treatise, doctor. Perhaps you think I did not enjoy that?"

He looked about for his cigar case and went out of the room to find it. After waiting a few minutes for his return I walked over to the table to have a glance at the new books. There were two boxes upon it, one nearly concealed by a pile of papers, and this one I opened. Beneath a layer of paper I found several coils of insulated wire and portions of a magneto electric battery. Westhaven entered the room and I called to him:

"I am in the wrong box."

He uttered a hoarse cry and sprang toward me, suddenly checking himself and endeavoring to master what appeared to me an unaccountable agitation. His emotion was too apparent for either of us to completely ignore it, and I felt compelled to turn away and pretend to be engrossed in the contents of the other box until he could recover himself. Selecting a magazine I went away immediately, considerably amazed at my [illegible] yet more puzzled over the agitation it had caused him. So simple a discovery as that of finding in the possession of a man who openly avowed his interest in electrical studies an instrument constantly in vogue among [illegible] was not in itself sufficient to utterly confuse the possessor. And then Westhaven was a queer fellow. He possibly did not wish me to know that he experimented, or perhaps he was inventing something. And I cast the whole affair out of my mind with a laugh.

The next day neither Mrs. Westhaven nor Miss Carlyon was at breakfast. Miss Carlyon was not well, Westhaven said, and to this I attributed his moody silence and strange, excited manner. He did not appear through the day, and contrary to my custom I went to his rooms in the afternoon to inquire for the invalid. I found the door open and was entering the parlor when a voice from the inner room fell upon my ear. Westhaven was speaking harshly and rapidly.

"Come! It is time! Come, I say!"

A woman's voice, Mrs. Westhaven's, I fancied, [illegible] and protested faintly. Another imperative command from Westhaven, followed by a curse, then the sound of [illegible] dragged a little way across the room, a door shut sharply and all was still. I turned and hurried from the room, conscious that I had already stayed too long, thankful that my presence had not been suspected by the inmates. I went directly to my own room to read, and tried to drive this circumstance from my thoughts. Westhaven's harsh voice and the pitiful moan which answered it had impressed me strongly. I was most unwilling to believe him capable of physical cruelty to his wife, yet how otherwise to satisfactorily explain the sounds I had heard? I realized that there were other mysteries connected with this family which I had not penetrated, and I felt an uncomfortable conviction that they would eventually be revealed to me, and that I should pay for them the price of my regard for Westhaven. I reasoned with myself for the fancy. I lay down in the [illegible] hope of enjoying a siesta, but I could not close my eyes. The heat grew more and more intense. I felt smothered. My room was upon the shady side of the [illegible]. I couldn't have found a cooler spot. The Westhavens' rooms were across the court and on the floor above my own. They must be insufferably hot on such an afternoon as this. Miss Carlyon had chosen them, he told me. She said she liked the [illegible] sky and above the people's windows. [illegible] I rose impatiently, dressed and went downstairs. It was an early dinner time. Miss Carlyon was sitting on the veranda. She looked brighter and prettier than I had ever seen her. Her improvement was daily noticeable, and that night her cheeks were flushed with a delicate and becoming color. She was quite [illegible] and glad to talk with me. She said she slept all the afternoon and her indisposition of the morning was simply the result of a sleepless night. She had not [illegible] grimly [illegible] wife beating. Presently Mrs. Westhaven came out and joined us. She seemed pale and exhausted. For the first time I noticed a marked resemblance between the sisters.

"You find the heat oppressive, do you not?" I asked her, and her reply betrayed an agitation and an earnestness of which I had believed her manner incapable.

"Oh, yes," she said, laying her hand on her heart as if she suffered there. "Yes, indeed, it burns me—it burns me terribly."

I regarded her closely. She was looking very badly indeed.

I saw little of Westhaven for days after this. It is possible that my manner to him may not have been cordial. I could not help a certain restraint, and I am sure that for a while he avoided me. This in time wore away and we resumed our former pleasant relations, there being nothing to excite even further curiosity in his domestic affairs.

Mrs. Westhaven steadily drooped, losing flesh and color, which Miss Carlyon as steadily gained. The winter was nearly over. Westhaven and I had discussed the change in his wife, but it came so gradually that he seemed not to notice it as I did. One night he came to my door.

"Doctor," he said, "I wish you would come and see Mrs. Westhaven. She is not at all well."

I rose [illegible] and went upstairs with him. He [illegible] greatly distressed and quite unnerved, scarcely answering the questions I put to him concerning the nature of the attack. I found Miss Carlyon [illegible] by the bed upon which Mrs. Westhaven lay, white [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] an instant swift reflection [illegible] of my injustice. [illegible] were not those of a person to whom [illegible] I felt color [illegible] to him with [illegible] kindness.

"My [illegible] boy," I said, "do not look so [illegible]" but he put me off abruptly.

"[illegible] I want to know the truth."

"[illegible] opinion which was the result [illegible] of observation than of my visit this evening to the patient. Frankly, I will tell you," I said, "that I think Mrs. Westhaven will eventually succumb to the same illness which attacked her sister. Three months ago I would have refuted this theory as untenable in view of [illegible] vitality, but to the eyes [illegible] it is possibly more apparent [illegible] to you, that she is very [illegible] and appearance."

[illegible] Westhaven drew his breath in [illegible]. His hands moved restlessly [illegible] of a chair before him [illegible] with a great effort.

"[illegible] think my wife will die?"

[illegible] his voice. [illegible]

"Not necessarily so. A change of climate has affected [illegible] in the case of Miss Carlyon. She is certainly a different person from what she was when I first saw her. In fact," I added reflectively, "Miss Carlyon has gained in almost exact proportion to Mrs. Westhaven's loss."

Westhaven started violently. His face grew livid. He regarded me with a strange expression, one which I could not fathom. I continued quietly:

"I should give Mrs. Westhaven no medicines. If she does not improve you must take her back to England. Miss Carlyon need not be considered. I believe her to be quite restored to health."

I returned to my room. After all, I pondered, considering this man's strange position between the two women and allowing him to have certain conscientious scruples, his agitation was not remarkable, and I called myself, if not quite sincerely, perhaps an unjust and suspicious brute. In the morning my patient was much better. She insisted upon going out. For several days she improved and then succumbed to another attack of complete exhaustion. I had begun to make preparations for leaving Algiers. Westhaven had formerly suggested that we should return to England together, but made no mention of my joining them in their [illegible] departure. I of course did not allude to such an arrangement.

I think no one ever improved [illegible] so disagreeably as Miss Carlyon at this period. She had recovered her health in a most extraordinary way, but it seemed to bring her neither happiness nor good temper. It was impossible to converse with her upon the most trivial topic. Her capricious temperament was wearing in the extreme, and her indifference to her sister utterly repulsive. Westhaven was [illegible] to it. Whatever was the fascination she exerted over him, he was quite subservient to the spell. She clung persistently to his side, and monopolized the time and attention which should have been given, for humanity's sake, to his wife. This poor creature was the wreck of her former self. She had lost even her ready smile; all she possessed [illegible] in her great dark eyes, which wrung my heart with pity for her. She sat [illegible] patiently for hours together on the veranda [illegible] my custom [illegible] with my books and sometimes talked to her as one would talk kindly [illegible] to a sick child. I avoided Westhaven. He was a great disappointment to me, and I had entirely lost respect for him, though I firmly believed his greatest sin to be weakness in the hands of an unscrupulous woman. One day he came to me quite beside himself. Miss Carlyon was ill—in the old way. He had believed her entirely recovered—he was in despair. His wife, he said, was much better. I did not know what to advise. I was not a practicing physician, and I had come to the conclusion that I had best not meddle with a complicated and perplexing hereditary trouble which promised no successful cure. I preferred not to advise at all, but promised to see them in the evening. Westhaven left me dejectedly. I saw nothing of him during the day, and toward [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon I reproached myself for what might seem to him an [illegible] indifference on my part, and on an impulse I went directly to his rooms. The day was terribly hot. There were few guests in the hotel, the season was well over and no one was visible in the corridor. There was not a sound save the splashing of a fountain which played in the court below [illegible] along the gallery, gazing upward at the bit of [illegible] sky above the open court, intensely blue as only a tropical sky can be.

[illegible]

[illegible] Westhaven's rooms [illegible] which I had entered [illegible] The large glass [illegible] was swung partially [illegible] toward the sunlight [illegible] open window [illegible] with the fatal detailed reproduction of photography upon the surface of the glass.

Every detail of its horrible revelation was burnt upon my brain in an instant.

Upon a long table before the window, through which the sun beat hotly, lay a long glass case [illegible] with convex sides [illegible] and within this [illegible] ghastly [illegible]. Her face was drawn by an expression of terrible agony, her limbs were rigid, her hands clenched convulsively, her beautiful white breast was bare. The blazing rays of the sun, concentrated by the strong lens formed by the convex side of the case, threw the spectrum directly over her heart. She was absolutely motionless. I could not see even that she breathed. Just where the [illegible] rays of the spectrum fell upon her soft skin, those mysterious rays whose terribly chemical power has yet to be fathomed, were placed two fine glass tubes connecting with a magneto electro battery by the side of the case manipulated by Westhaven. His face I could not see; it was bent [illegible] his wife. His whole attitude [illegible] desperate and fearful anxiety. Through the delicate tubes breathed a [illegible] ultra etheric, the faintest aurora, and passing into the battery was transmitted by means of connecting wires to the hands of Miss Carlyon, who, seated almost directly beneath the ventilator, held the handles of the battery firmly in her grasp. Her head was thrown back, her face was clearly reflected above me, her eyes were shining, her breath came quickly. The silence of death was in the room. I felt the painful excitement of the scientist pending a dangerous experiment. I could have shrieked aloud in nervous horror, but I seemed to have lost the power of articulation. I felt sure that this ultra etheric matter was vital fluid [illegible]. It must be conveyed [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Miss Carlyon raised her eyes with a staring, terrible [illegible] and saw me. She made no sound in her terror, and I dropped noiselessly into the room. Westhaven was completely engrossed in his ghastly work; his head was turned away. Suddenly he uttered an awful cry. There was a quick [illegible] through the helpless figure in the [illegible] glass [illegible] the little glass tubes over the heart glowed with an intensified crimson light, which flickered an instant, then went out. A violent shock agitated the battery. [illegible] Westhaven's hands there was a [illegible] shattering of glass [illegible] blinding [illegible] brilliant [illegible] sunlight. When [illegible] Miss Carlyon [illegible] downward upon the floor. I knew what had happened. The last vital spark had been exhausted and the vampire who sucked this life had drawn death with it. Westhaven [illegible] with terrible [illegible]. I unlocked the door, spurning the figure of the woman on the floor with my foot as I passed. She was [illegible] dead.

I went down to the office. "[illegible] is wrong in Mr. Westhaven's [illegible]" [illegible] to the hotel proprietor to ask quietly as I could. "You will do well to go and see about it."—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

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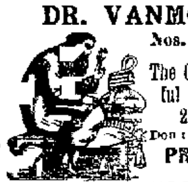

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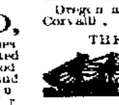

FINE A1 STEAMSHIP
YAQUINA CITY
—SAILS—

FROM YAQUINA		FROM SAN FRANCISCO	
Sunday	Oct. 1[illegible]	Monday	O[illegible]
Friday	Oct. 2[illegible]	Saturday	O[illegible]
Wednesday	Nov. [illegible]	Thursday	O[illegible]
Monday	N[illegible]	Wednesday	N[illegible]
Saturday	Nov. [illegible]	Monday	N[illegible]

The Company reserves the right to change sailing days.
Fares between Corvallis and San Francisco: [illegible]
For further information apply to
CHAS. C. HOGUE, A. G. F. & P. Agt., Corvallis.

INSURANCE.
THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital ... $[illegible] 000 000
Reserve fund, (in addition) ... $375 000
Deposit in Oregon ... $10 000
Agency in Portland at No. 1 First street.
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

Union Insurance Company
FIRE AND MARINE.
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Capital - - - $750,000.
AGENCY OREGON DIVISION
No. 9 Stark St.
JAMES S. REED, Agent.

THE OREGON
Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
OF PORTLAND.
Capital Authorized ... $300,000 00
Capital Paid Up ... $200 100 00
Assets ... 333,601 59
Net Surplus ... 62,093 69
Principal Office 81 Stark st.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
OF PORTLAND.
CORNER OF STARK AND FIRST STREETS.
Over Ladd & Tilton's BANK.
MEMBERSHIP OPEN TO ALL
Over 12,000 Volumes and 125 Papers and Periodicals.
Monthly Dues, $1, Quarterly, $3, and Half Yearly, $4.50.
DIRECTORS:
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PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, C. H. LEWIS,
MATTHEW P. DEADY, M. W. FECHHEIMER,
H. W. CORBETT, HENRY FAILING,
E. S. KEARNEY, R. H. LAMSON.
MATTHEW P. DEADY ... President
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Commercial National Bank
OF PORTLAND.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
President ... D. P. THOMPSON
Vice President ... R. M. WADE
Cashier ... R. L. DURHAM
Assistant Cashier ... H. C. WORTMAN
SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, Omaha, [illegible] San Francisco and all principal places throughout the northwest.
EXCHANGE sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong.
Collections Receive Prompt Attention.

The Dundee Mortgage & Trust Investment Co., L'd.
Capital Authorized ... $5,000,000
Capital Subscribed ... 4,300,000
Head Office [illegible] street, Dundee, Scotland.
Local Directors in Portland
DONALD MACLEAY, Esq., B. KILLIN, Esq.
Money to Lend on Improved Farming Lands in Oregon and Washington Territory and on Improved Portland City Property. No commissions. Full information may be obtained on application to
HUGH ROGER,
40 Second street, cor. Ash.

L. L. HAWKINS, President. W. K. SMITH, Vice President. J. P. MARSHALL, Cashier.
Ainsworth National Bank
OF PORTLAND—cor. Third and Oak.
U. S. Depositary and Financial Agent.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also, facilities for Telegraphic Transfer. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates on Hong Kong Exchange.
Safe Deposit Department connected with the Bank. Safes Rented on easy terms.

Bank of British Columbia.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital ... $1,850,000
Reserve ... 400,000
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made; Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check, also on special certificate.
FRED'K TOWNSEND, Manager.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,
Transact a General Banking Business.
INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.
EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

THE
Portland National Bank.
Transacts a General Banking Business,
ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York,
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms,
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
WILLIAM REID ... President
GEN. RUFUS INGALLS ... Vice-President
D. P. SHERMAN ... Cashier

London and San Francisco Bank.
LIMITED.
Capital and Reserve ... $2,300,000
Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.
Portland Branch, 48 First St.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

FRANK DEKUM, President. | W. K. SMITH, Vice Pres't. | H. C. STRATTON, Cashier.
The Portland Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OR.,
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
DIRECTORS:
D. P. Thompson, W. K. Smith, J. W. Brazee,
Sol. Hirsch, C. A. Dolph, Ward S. Stevens,
E. J. Jeffery, R. M. Wade, Cleveland Rockwell,
Frank Dekum, Geo. H. Durham.
S. W. cor. Second and Washington sts.

OREGON & WASHINGTON
Mortgage Savings Bank
81 First street, Portland, Or.
Rates of Interest on Deposits,
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months, 5 "
Nine months, 5½ "
One Year 6 "
LOANED ON MORTGAGES
$7,597,721 in 11 Years.
CORRESPONDENCE
is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to
WILLIAM REID, President.
CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS WANTED.

First National Bank
OF PORTLAND.
Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States.
President ... HENRY FAILING
Vice President ... H. W. CORBETT
Cashier ... G. E. WITHINGTON
Assistant Cashier ... H. J. CORBETT
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco, and the principal points in the Northwest.
SIGHT and TIME BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hong-Kong.
COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

Merchants National Bank,
PORTLAND OR.
TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
President ... JAMES STEEL
Vice President ... W. C. JOHNSON
Cashier ... L. A. MACRUM
[illegible] LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout [illegible]
[illegible] EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS [illegible] St. Louis and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

[illegible] DELASHMUTT, President. JUDGE W. W. THAYER, Vice-President.
[illegible] GERMAN, Cashier.
Metropolitan Savings Bank
Transacts a General Banking Business. Allows interest on deposits as follows:
On [illegible] months certificates 4 per cent.
On [illegible] months certificates 5 per cent.
On 12 months certificates 6 per cent.
Directors:
[illegible] W. W. Thayer, H. W. Scott,
[illegible] Bushnell?, H. W. Monastes,
[illegible], Dr. W. H. Saylor,
[illegible], Dr. S. J. Barber,
[illegible], I. F. Powers.

MARKETS.
PACIFIC MARKET.
E. M. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH.
SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,
[illegible] AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS,
Corner Third and Ash Streets.

A. H. JOHNSON,
CENTRAL MARKET,
Wholesale Butcher and Packer
Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

W. W. SPAULDING
Successor to [illegible] Keller & Co.
CORNER FIRST AND MADISON STS.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats.

O'SHEA BROS.,
Wholesale Butchers & Packers
And Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats.
Special attention given to supplying ships.
Stalls 23, 28 and 24 Central Market, Portland.

F. GOLDSMITH, New York. | SOL. OFFENSHEIMER, LOUIS GOLDSMITH, Portland.
GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG
Importers of [illegible]
METALS, Tin, Stamped, Japanned [illegible] Tinners & Plumbers' [illegible] House Furnishing Hardware, Granite Iron [illegible], Iron Pipe, Pumps, etc.
84 and 86 Front st.
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DEWEY & CO. 252 Market St. S. F.

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THE EAST.

The Chicago Anarchists Sentenced to be Hanged Dec. 3.

TEXT OF THE JUDGE'S REMARKS

A Great Failure Caused by a Heavy Embezzlement —Chicago Wins the League Championship—Eastern Notes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—As the concluding scene in the great trial of the anarchists approaches the close, more interest is taken. The suppressed excitement becomes more marked. Hundreds and hundreds of people wended their way toward the criminal court building this morning, each one desirous of listening to the conclusion of the speech of Anarchist Parsons, and with the expectation of hearing the death sentence pronounced. Parsons resumed his speech as soon as court was opened. He created something of a sensation by declaring in a very dramatic and impressive manner that they had positive proof that the bomb which created such destruction at the Haymarket was thrown by an agent of New York capitalists and monopolists, who sent a man out here to take this means of breaking up the eight-hour movement.

Anarchist Parsons spoke continuously in Judge Geary's court to-day for five hours and forty minutes, and sank into his seat exhausted.

Capt Black entered a motion in arrest of judgment, and the court proceeded to execute the solemn duty devolving upon him. The judge exhibited considerable emotion, and when he reached the word "hang" he faltered, and with difficulty uttered "till you are dead."

The prisoners who had turned to listen to the sentence with added pallor, exhibited no other emotion at hearing the fatal words. As they rose, Mrs Parsons came up and kissed her husband. Relatives of the other defendants wrung their hands, but none of the women shed tears.

THE JUDGE'S SENTENCE.

The judge's words in imposing sentence, will not soon be forgotten. They are as follows: "I am quite well aware that what you have said, although addressed to me has been said to the world. Yet, nothing has been said which weakens the force of proof or the conclusions therefrom upon which the verdict is based. You are all men of intelligence, and know that if the verdict stands it must be executed. I am sorry beyond any power of expression for your unhappy condition and the terrible events which have brought it about. I shall address to you neither reproach nor exhortation. What I shall say shall be in a faint hope that a few words from the place were the people of the state of Illinois have the authority to declare the penalty for violation of its laws, and spoken upon an occasion so solemn and awful as this, may come to the knowledge and be heeded by ignorant, deluded and misguided men who have listened to your counsel and followed your advice.

"It is not the least among the hardships of a peaceable, frugal and laborious poor to endure the tyranny of mobs, who, with lawless force, dictate to them under penalties of peril to limb and life, where, when, and upon what terms they may earn a livelihood for themselves or their families. Any government that is worthy the name will strenuously endeavor to secure to all within its jurisdiction freedom to follow lawful avocations, and safety for their property and their persons, while obeying the law.

"Law is common sense. It holds each man responsible for the natural and probable consequences of his own acts. It holds that whoever advises murder is himself guilty of a murder that is committed pursuant to his advices, and if men band together for forcible resistance to the execution of laws and advise murder as a means of making such resistance effectual, whether such advices be to one man to murder another or to a numerous class to murder men of another class, all who are so banded together are guilty of any murder that is committed in pursuance of such advice.

The people of this country love their institutions they love their homes, they love their property they will never consent that by violence and murder those institutions shall be broken down, their homes devastated and their property destroyed. And the people are strong enough to protest and to sustain their institutions, and to punish all offenders against their laws and those who threaten danger to the civil service, if the law is enforced, are leading to destruction whoever attempts to execute such threat.

"The existing order of society can be changed only by the will of the majority. Each man has full right to entertain and advocate, by speech and print, such opinions as suit them, and the great body of the people will usually care little what he says, but if he proposes murder as a means of enforcing his views he puts his own life at stake, and no clamor about free speech, evils to be cured or wrongs to be redressed, will shield him from the consequences of his crime. His liberty is not licensed to destroy. The toleration that he enjoys he must extend to others, and not arrogantly assume that the great majority are wrong and may rightly be coerced by terror or removed by dynamite.

"It only remains that, for the crime you have committed, and of which you have been convicted, sentence be now given in form and detail. The sentence that will appear on the record of this court, in substance and effect, is that defendant, Neebe, be imprisoned in the state penitentiary at Joliet, at hard labor, for a term of fifteen years, and that each of the defendants, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 3d day of December next, in the manner provided by statute of this state, shall be hanged by the neck until he is dead. Remove the prisoners.

HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT

A Chicago Firm Wrecked by a Dishonest Member's Speculative Tendencies

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—N. M. Neeld, partner in the well known packing house of J. C. Ferguson & Co., is in Canada. He has issued bogus warehouse receipts for people aggregating $400,000 and has practically broken the firm. The loss will fall altogether on the banks, $100,000 on a single New York bank.

"The banks here which lose by it," said a prominent director, "are all rich and will not know the loss. The worst loss is on New York institutions."

Neeld left for Canada night before last and no one has heard from him. Neeld is a fine looking man about 45 years old. He was managing partner in the firm of J. C. Ferguson, which was very old and rich, and came originally from Indianapolis. He has been a big speculator on the board and in stocks and has been for a long time. The biggest loss has been in Wall street.

No particulars at all have yet been obtained concerning the failure. Ferguson is locked in his private office, and refused to make any statement to ascertain exact the extent of the failure that has overtaken the firm. The firm is an old one, and stood high. They owned a warehouse, and this was made "regular" a short time ago. It is stated that Neeld issued a number of fraudulent warehouse receipts, and that Chicago and New York banks loaned money on them. It is also stated that Neeld was one of the directors of the Chicago board of trade.

COMPOSITION OF THE FIRM.

The firm was composed of J. C. Ferguson, Ed Ferguson, son, Goodbody of Liverpool, Neeld, son-in-law, and Howard, also a son-in-law. The latter had his headquarters at New York, and from that place managed shipments. For that reason some banking was done there. The New York Corn Exchange bank is the heaviest loser, placed at about $100,000, without security. The heaviest losers are banks in this order: First National, Metropolitan, Illinois National, and probably a number of others. The Continental is the smallest loser among the banks.

Neeld was stated to be the author of the cause of the failure of his father-in-law some years ago. Mrs J. C. Ferguson however, was very wealthy and loaned money to start the house up. She now holds a mortgage on it. The defalcations ran it is believed through out the year, and it is presumed that they started with no really dishonest motive, but buyers receipts were soon beyond his control, and before he left he sunk everything out of sight.

The house of J. C. Ferguson & Co. is one that has been extensive for twenty-five years. It was in existence in Indianapolis before Chicago was the packing center. Neeld married a daughter of J. C. Ferguson whom he has now ruined through his alleged crookedness.

SPORTING NOTES

CLOSE OF THE BASE BALL SEASON

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. —The League season closed to-day with two games between Detroit and Philadelphia. The first game began at o'clock, in the presence of 000 persons. Both clubs were on their mettle, but the Philadelphias batted Smith, the left hand "phenomenon, with great freedom, while the hits of the Wolverines off Ferguson were too widely scattered to be productive of runs. Detroit 1, Philadelphia 5. Second game: Philadelphia ; Detroit 1.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Kansas City base ball club failed to put in an appearance this morning, and Umpire Quest declared the game forfeited to the Washington club by the score of 9 to 0.

At the afternoon game the Kansas City club were unable to do anything with Gilmore's pitching, while on the other hand the Washingtons batted Weidman hard. The visitors did not get a man past third, and were shut out. Gilmore's pitching was the feature of the game. Score, Washington 3, Kansas City 0.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The regular league season ended to-day. The New York and St. Louis clubs played at the polo grounds before 20,000 people. Only five innings were played, when darkness ended the game. The New York club outbatted their opponents and won by a brilliant running catch of Ward in the fifth inning. Score, New York 4, St. Louis 2.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—In the Boston Chicago game the score at the end of the seventh inning stood 10 to 2 in favor of Chicago. If the Chicagos win they will be champions.

The game was called at the end of the eighth inning, on account of darkness. Score, Chicago 1., Boston 3.

BROOKLYN JOCKY CLUB RACES

GRAVESEND, L. I., Oct. 9.—Brooklyn Jocky club meeting. First race, one mile—Little Minnie won by a length and a half, Herbert second, Tenstrike third; time, 1 42¼.

Second race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Climax won by half a length, Reggarsbush second, Jessie third; time, 1 49¼.

Third race, one and a quarter miles—Frank Work won by a head, Rupert second, Jim Douglass third; time, 2 08¾.

Fourth race, second of October sweepstakes, one and one-eighth miles—Barnum won by a length and a half, Millie second, Volante third; time 1 56¼.

Fifth race, year olds and upwards, one mile—Fera Kyle won by a length and a half, Sapphire second, Souvenir third; time, 1 4¼.

LATONIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—Latonia jockey club. Selling purse, six furlongs—Skobeloff won, Revenge second, Dawn of Day third; time, 1 1[illegible].

For year olds and upwards, seven furlongs—Ernatty won, Evangeline second, Kennebec third; time 1 [illegible].

One and three-eighths miles—Annie Woolcock first, Fat Steady second, Bob Fisher third; time 2 2[illegible].

Handicap, one and three sixteenth miles—Taxgatherer first, Democrat second, Beera third; time, [illegible].

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

OF INTEREST TO CATTLEMEN.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—A formal call has been issued for the annual meeting of the national cattle growers association of America, to be held in this city on Monday, November 11. The meeting, it is stated will ratify the plan of consolidation agreed upon last fall between committees representing the Chicago and St. Louis associations, and on the 16th a joint meeting of the two organizations will be held, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization, to be known as the Consolidated Cattle Growers Association of America. A call has also been issued by order of the joint executive board of the two existing associations for delegates to a convention of cattlemen from all quarters of the United States, to be held November 11 and continuing until important business to come before the meeting shall be dispatched. These delegates are to be appointed by various cattle growers' associations, governors of states and territories, state and national departments of boards of agriculture, agricultural colleges, live stock exchanges and the live stock and agricultural press. The meetings are to be held while the American fat stock show is at its hight. All railroads centering in Chicago will grant reduced rates of fare during that exhibition.

THE OVER-DUE ANCHORIA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The steamer Anchoria has not yet been heard from, and the number of calls at the office is daily increasing. Officials still hold to their original theory that the steamer has broken her shaft, and that the canvas which she carries is not sufficient to keep her course. She was in good condition when she left Scotland, they say, or she would not have been allowed to sail, as by English law a government investigation has to be made of every ship before she leaves her dock, on every occasion.

A Boston special says the crew of the Bulgarian, which arrived to-day reports that when about seventy five days out they passed a steamer which was evidently disabled, as she was standing still and had no steam. She did not signal, and they passed her by. She was heading westward, and was under sail. They thought she was of the Anchor line but at that time they knew nothing of the over due Anchoria.

The *Mail and Express* says: "Even the more conservative steamship men at the maritime exchange, who always hope for the best, are now forced to the belief that the ship has been lost."

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—At the office of the company to which the Bulgaria belongs it is said there is no truth in the report about the steamer Anchoria being sighted by the Bulgaria.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The situation at the Union stock yards is unchanged this morning, and there are no disturbances of any kind. Armour & Co say that the report that their beef killers had joined the strikers is a mistake, and that that part of their establishment, as well as those of the other packers, is running as usual, the strikers being confined to the hog killers. About 2000 head of cattle and 1000 hogs were received at the yards to-day.

Armour's employes continued at work to-day. They decided to remain on duty till the ten hour rule absolutely entered into effect. When a force of armed Pinkerton men entered the building this morning the men all ceased work and informed the foreman that they would not work while this armed force was present. As a result the Pinkerton men were sent away, and the men returned and put everything in shape before leaving for dinner.

A notice was issued by the assembly of Knights of Labor, of which nearly all the strikers are members, asking saloon keepers in the town of Lake to close their places of business during the strike and the men have been cautioned not to use violence in any form.

A GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. —President Fitzgerald, of the National League of America, to-day sent the following dispatch to Rev. Charles O Reilly, treasurer, Detroit:

Reverend and Dear Sir—In response to an appeal issued to me by Mr. Farrell requesting aid for the evicted tenantry of Ireland I have issued an address to the officers and members of the league, and other friends of the oppressed in which I requested that an anti-eviction fund be started in every branch. We must come to the rescue of our people and save them from a systematic attempt which is now being made for their extermination. Enclosed please find a draft for $3000 as my personal subscription to those who are making such a gallant fight for life and liberty in Ireland.

JOHN FITZGERALD.

GEN. MILES CONGRATULATES THE TROOPS.

DENVER, Oct. 9.—Albuquerque, N. M., special: Gen Miles this afternoon issued a congratulatory order formally announcing the close of the most famous Indian campaign on record and congratulating the troops on the result. With the exception of one small thieving party now in Chihuahua, Mexico, all the hostile Indians have been removed to a place of safety. The document will doubtless correct the false impression tried to be created at Washington that the Apache war is not yet over.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 9.—The Knights of Labor convention to-day appointed a standing committee of thirteen on finance, as well as the following special committees: Chinese and foreign contract labor, immigration legislation, relief schemes and Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroad corporations. The assembly adjourned until Tuesday morning to permit delegates to take part in a parade and other festivities arranged in their honor by Richmond Knights of Labor.

SLIGHT EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 9.—There were three slight shocks here since midnight, the first shock at 1 48, the second about 4, and the third at 5 20. No damage was done, and all the shocks were so slight that many persons did not feel them.

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 9.—There was a slight and distinct shock of earthquake felt here at 11 15 A. M.

GREAT FOREST FIRES.

GRAND FORKS, Dak., Oct. 9.—There is a great forest fire two miles south of here. A strong wind is blowing. Flames are rapidly coming in the direction of this city. It is just reported that flames have reached Taylor's station. The fire department has been telegraphed for to fight the flames. The loss of timber is incalculable.

INDICTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

BOSTON, Oct. —Lawyer James A. L. Whittier was indicted in the superior criminal court to-day on ten counts for the embezzlement of the funds of thousands of dollars from Harriet T. Reed, a client. The case was continued until Tuesday next, and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

LORD LONSDALE'S ANSWER.

NEW YORK, Oct. —Lord Lonsdale files an answer to the complaint against him, made by Daniel LeBersaude in which he denies every allegation contained therein, except that Violet Cameron is LeBensaude's wife, and that she has issue of their union, one child.

GIVEN UP FOR LOST.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 9.—The schooner Seth Stockbridge, which sailed from here June 1st last for Greenland, to engage in halibut fishing, has been given up as lost. She had a crew of thirteen men.

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES repainted, retrimmed and thoroughly renovated in the best manner and at lowest prices for first-class work at the North Pacific Mfg Co., Twenty-second and T sts.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Annual Report from the General Land Office.

REMARKS BY THE COMMISSIONER.

A Telegram from Lieut. Stoney—An American Schooner Seized by a Russian Cruiser —Pacific Coast Events.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Commissioner Sparks, of the general land office, has submitted to the secretary of the interior his report of the operations of his office for the last fiscal year. At the outset, the commissioner says: "In my previous report I referred to the imperative need of reform in the administration of the public land laws, to the end of protecting public interests rather than ministering to the advantage of speculation and monopoly, private or corporate. A steady purpose, in which I have endeavored to reflect the aims of all good men, has been protection of the public domain and its preservation for inhabitancy by actual cultivators, to whom it rightfully belongs. The evidences of 'widespread, persistent land robbery' laid before you in my last report were furnished by officers and agents appointed by the last administration. Developments of the past year, under the agencies of the new administration, have justified every word said in my last report."

Sales, entries and selections of public lands, under various acts of congress, says the report, embraces 20,991,967 acres, and of Indian lands 1,13[illegible],796, making a total of 2[illegible],124,5[illegible] acres, being an increase over last year of 1,1[illegible] acres.

SURVEYS.

Public surveys reported during the year embraced [illegible] acres. On this subject the commissioner says that 44,000,000 acres of the territory of Arizona has been surveyed, principally the southern and central portions of the territory. About 71,000,000 acres have been surveyed in California, and about 38,000,000 in Colorado. Concerning surveys in this state the report says that the eastern portion, known as the plains, which is largely dominated by cattle corporations was surveyed several years ago, but no monuments existed and there is no means of identifying the subdivisions of sections or even the locality of townships. It is of utmost importance that prompt steps should be taken to fully ascertain the condition of public surveys in that part of the state.

In Dakota the eastern half of the state has been surveyed except in portions along the international boundary line of the Pueblo mountain region. The surveyed area of this territory is about 47,000,000 acres.

In Florida the surveyed area is 31,[illegible] acres, in Idaho 10,[illegible], in Minnesota [illegible], in Nevada about 71,500,000, in Montana about 18,000,000, and in New Mexico about 31,000,000. In speaking of surveys in this territory the commissioner quotes from the report of Mr Julian, surveyor general of New Mexico, in which he expresses the opinion that the territory will have to be re-surveyed, on account of the previous inaccuracy or fraud.

The area of surveyed land in Wyoming is estimated at 47,000,000 acres. "The country," the report says, "is occupied chiefly by cattle companies, who control the lands along the streams under desert and other entries."

The work of the officers is reviewed at length, showing that 3087 cases of entries were investigated, of which 1168, embracing 171,505 acres, were cancelled as fraudulent, and 1485 cases, containing 225,000 acres, have been held for consultation.

UNLAWFUL ENCLOSURES.

The commissioner says his attention has been called to unlawful enclosures, containing 6,410,000 acres, and that proceedings to compel removal of fences have been recommended in eighty-eight cases, involving 1,000,000 acres. Agents report sixty-five enclosures removed from 1,374,862 acres, and forty-seven enclosures, covering 350,000 acres, removed without resort to the courts. In several cases no area is given, and in one case the amount of fencing is stated as 130 miles. Two hundred and forty-seven cases, embracing 3,750,000 acres, are pending examination. The total area over which fences have been or are being removed is 2,714,928 acres, mostly in Colorado.

The report continues: "Twelve hundred and nineteen cases of timber depredations have been reported, involving a value in timber and timber products amounting to $8,339,679 recoverable to the United States. About $100,000 of this has been recovered. Depredations upon public timber by powerful corporations, wealthy mill owners, lumber companies and unscrupulous monopolists, though to a certain degree checked, are still being committed to an alarming extent and great public detriment."

"The subject of forest reservation," he says, "is one of unquestionable importance, and I respectfully renew recommendations heretofore made."

The commissioner recommends that an act be passed making false and fraudulent returns of public surveys and of surveys of private land claims offenses punishable by fine and imprisonment. The recommendation is also made that the law authorizing surveys to be made under the "special deposit" system be repealed.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

A TELEGRAM FROM LIEUT. STONEY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The following telegram was received at the navy department this morning:

U. S. S. BEAR, OUNALASKA, Sept. 29,
via SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.

Hon. W. C. Whitney, secretary of the navy: I have the honor to report the arrival in this port, on the 15th inst., of the United States revenue steamer Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy commanding, with the northern Alaska exploring expedition on board. All are well. They succeeded in exploring arctic Alaska to the Arctic ocean, and reached the ocean sixty miles to the eastward of Point Barrow. I have forwarded a written synopsis of the work done.

LIEUT. GEORGE M. STONEY,
Commanding the Expedition.

WHY THEY WERE PARDONED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The president has pardoned Ammon M. Tenney, J. C. Kemp and J. S. Christopperson, three bishops of the Mormon church, convicted in Arizona two years ago for violation of the Edmunds law and sentenced to jail at Detroit, Mich. They were the first persons tried under that law, and the president and attorney general, as well as the judge before whom the cases were tried, are satisfied that the sentences imposed were illegal and excessive. It appears that they were tried on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, a misdemeanor, and convicted and sentenced for polygamy, a felony, and that there were several other informalities in the trial.

OREGON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Following are the postmasters in Oregon whose terms expire between now and the 4th of March next: East Portland, Mary Cougill, January 16; Albany, John M. Owing, January [illegible].

Senator Dolph has secured an order from the secretary of war for the resumption of work upon the locks at the Cascades of the Columbia river. By direction of the secretary work will be prosecuted upon the plans proposed by Capt. Charles F. Powell, United States engineer, as Major Wm. A. Jones, who has been in charge of the construction of these locks has been relieved.

FISH MAY BE PARDONED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The president has received several applications for the pardon of James D. Fish, president of the defunct Marine bank, and has referred them all to the district attorney who conducted the prosecution of the trial against Fish for a report.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The president to-day appointed Thomas Priestly, of Wisconsin, to be agent for the Indians of the Yakima agency in Washington territory, and Charles E. Darley of Arizona to be register of the land office at Tucson, Arizona.

CALIFORNIA.

AN AMERICAN SCHOONER SEIZED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—The steamer Alexander Second, which arrived to-day from the Arctic, brings news of the seizure and confiscation of the American schooner Henrietta and cargo by the Russian steam cruiser Carrotte. Particulars of the seizure are meagre, but are to the effect that the Russian commander claimed the Henrietta had contrary to Russian laws, been trading in Russian ports. The commander further claims that these facts can be substantiated by the Henrietta's log. The cargo is valued at $15,000. The Henrietta was placed in charge of a prize crew and sent to Petropavlovski.

DRIVEN IN BY STRONG WINDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—The Chinese bark Quong Tong, Morates, master, fifty-eight days from Hong Kong, put into this port to-day on account of strong easterly winds off coast. She has eleven Chinese passengers for Victoria, and merchandise for the same port, to which she was bound.

THE BELL CASE.

Further hearing in the case of Mrs. Louisa Bell has been postponed until Monday next.

BIG OPIUM SEIZURE.

It is learned to-night that the customs authorities have seized a large quantity of opium, which was consigned under the disguise of tea, to Chung Yek & Co of this city, and which came over on the Belgic last Thursday. The value of the opium seized is $20,000.

THE BAUM FAILURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—A petition has been filed in department ten of the superior court to formally declare the firm of J. Baum & Co insolvent, and for the appointment of M. Nickelsburg as receiver, with bonds in $300,000.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

WALLA WALLA NOTES.

WALLA WALLA, Oct. 9.—Private Joseph O'Brien, Troop F, Second cavalry, kicked by a horse ten days ago, died from the effects this morning.

Mrs. J. Pyle, proprietress of the Aurora hotel, was married to-night to Thomas Spencer.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A BAD MAN LYNCHED.

DENVER, Oct. 9.—Montrose special to the *News*: This morning the body of John F. McLees was found dangling in mid air from a gate beam at the stock yards, having been dead several hours. The cause of the hanging was as follows: Several weeks ago Billy McLees his son, a worthless "tin horn" gambler, was ordered to leave Montrose. Refusing to go, the city marshal put him in a calaboose until midnight when he was put on a train and forced to leave. His father learning of the fact, declared vengeance on the marshal, mayor and several members of the vigilance committee and came to town armed with two revolvers, a bowie knife and a shot gun, became intoxicated and then started out to do his killing. The officers, learning of his intent were on the alert and succeeded in capturing and lodging him in jail from whence he was taken at 3 this morning by vigilantes and hanged. Deceased has been widely known over the West for the past twenty years as a killer. He was implicated in several killing affairs in Kansas towns where he acted as marshal. In 1881 he killed Hayes of Gunnison. Ct. [illegible] from which he barely escaped hanging. His people live in Fayetteville, Ks.

THE BOODLE ALDERMEN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—It is rumored that ex-Aldermen Kirk and Tayloe two of the indicted "boodle" aldermen, have left the city for parts unknown. It is said that after their trials were fixed they went to Kirk's Long Island residence, there taking cash which enabled them to board a sailing vessel for a foreign port. District Attorney Martine refused to believe the report.

The *Commercial Advertiser* this evening says: The latest story in regard to the indicted aldermen, and one that comes with a considerable degree of authority, is to the effect that convict Henry W. Jaehne will make a clean breast of the dealings of Jake Sharp and others and thus secure for himself commutation of his long sentence and perhaps his pardon. It is known that District Attorney Martine had a long and earnest consultation with Gov. Hill Thursday night, and those who are in a condition to know assert that this conference was in reference to a pardon for Jaehne.

RAILROAD NOTES.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The *Wall Street Indicator* says the Canadian Pacific is making preparations to build in Quebec and Maine. Bids have just been made for grading of a short distance between Sherbrook and Lenoxville.

QUEBEC, Oct. 9.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic & North Company is to be held, to consider and authorize the lease in perpetuity to the Canadian Pacific Railway company of the consolidated railways of the company. The Lachine bridge, it is understood, will be completed this autumn. It is reported that close traffic arrangements have been formed between the Canadian Pacific and Boston and Lowell roads.

THE FIRE RECORD.

BIG BLAZE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 9.—Punxsutawney, a mining town in the northern part of the state, was visited by a disastrous conflagration this morning. Thirty five buildings in the business part of town are in ashes. Among the buildings destroyed were the St. Elmo hotel, Washington house, First National bank, Rosenburg's dry goods establishment, Campbell's grocery and Knowles & Co's. hardware store. The loss will reach $165,000. Insurance about $100,000.

HE DOESN'T LIKE THE PLAY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Charles Frohman and W. W. Randall were informed on Thursday night by James Hogg, a friend of E. Crowley, that unless the scene of the shepherd fold, in "A Wall Street Bandit," now playing at the Standard theater, was omitted after Saturday night the piece would be enjoined and a suit for libel begun. The defendants would be James C. Duff, Frohman & Randall, A. C. Gunteian, the author of the piece, and J. H. Ferguson, the actor who plays Morley in the melodrama. Crowley's grounds for complaint is that the character is a libelous travesty of himself. Frohman put the matter into the hands of counsel, and yesterday Hogg was told that there would be no change in the play as the managers denied that a personal affront on Mr. Crowley was intended. Papers will probably be served on the managers, who last night asserted their intention of fighting the case. Crowley was once head of an Episcopalian home for children known as the Shepherd's Fold, and was sent to the penitentiary for misusing the children.

ENGLAND.

ROWING REGATTA.

LONDON, Oct. —The rowing regatta at Welsharp lake opened to-day. The attendance was small. The contestants in the first heat of the sculling handicap were: Neilson, of Sydney, Wallace Ross, of New Brunswick, and J. Perkins, of Rotherhithe, eight seconds. The heat was won by Ross. In the second heat the starters were Teneyck, of Toronto, six seconds, John Teemer, of Pittsburg, scratch and D. Goodwin, of Battersea, fifteen seconds. This heat was unsatisfactory. Teemer and Goodwin fouled and the judge gave the heat to Teneyck. In the third heat the starters were H. Fallett, of Richmond, fifteen seconds Hamm, of St. Louis, three seconds, and Bubear, of Putney, eight seconds. The latter won the heat. The contestants in the fourth heat were Pierce, of Hammersmith, fifteen seconds George Lee, of New York, five seconds, and W. East, Jr., of Putney, thirteen seconds. The heat was won by Lee.

THE WORST FEARED.

NEW YORK, Oct. —The *Star's* London special says: A Downing street report from St. Petersburg states that the military party are hourly gaining more ascendency over the czar, and the worst results are feared.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

KAULBARS COLDLY RECEIVED.

SOFIA, Oct. 9.—No preparations of any kind have been made at Rustchuk to signalize the arrival there of Gen. Kaulbars, or to give him any kind of a public welcome. The prefect of the city fled, in fact, to avoid meeting him. The Rustchuk garrison remains loyal to the regular government. Kaulbars complains that the British and Italian consuls throughout Bulgaria are inciting the populace against Russia.

A TALK BY KAULBARS.

SOFIA, Oct. 9.—Kaulbars, replying to a deputation which claimed to represent the municipal authorities of Rustchuk, said the czar had authorized him to declare that his majesty did not intend to make Bulgaria a Russian province. The regents daily advised the people with false promises. Russia, as a friend of Bulgaria, desired to save the country and restore liberty.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

VIENNA, Oct. 9.—The *Neue Freie Presse* publishes a dispatch stating that military preparations are in progress in Russian Bessarabia. Other telegrams affirm that Russian occupation in Bulgaria is very improbable.

INDIA.

DESPERATE RELIGIOUS RIOTS.

DELHI, Oct. 9.—The situation which has grown out of religious rioting between Hindoo and Mohammedans is extremely critical. Reinforcements have been brought here from Murut to help preserve order. Mohammedans last evening attacked a small Hindoo tent. The Hindoos defended, and a desperate fight ensued, in which the Mohammedans triumphed. The victors besmeared the temple with blood, mashed the idols and destroyed the building. Twenty Hindoos were so badly wounded that they had to be removed to hospitals, where they lie in a critical condition. Troops are sustaining order to-day. Serious riots prevail throughout the districts of Jeypoor, and Kattywar. The Bengal government has declined to interfere with native religious customs by initiating reforms looking towards abolishing infant marriage and enforced widowhood. The government insists that the question of reform in these matters must, for the present, be left with the Hindoos themselves.

GERMANY.

SCHOOLS CLOSED BY AN EPIDEMIC.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—The [illegible] in the city of Hanover have [illegible] closed because of an epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

TO THE SPIRITUALISTS OF OREGON.

We, the undersigned, believing that the time has now arrived that a closer bond of union should be established among the spiritualists of Oregon, and that steps should be taken to organize societies throughout the state and that ways and means should be devised to distribute spiritual literature among persons inquiring after the truth do issue this call for a state convention to be held at Salem on Saturday and Sunday, October 30 and 31, 1886, and we invite all spiritual societies now organized within the state to send delegates to this convention and also all localities where five or six spiritualists may reside to select one of their number to attend and represent them in said convention. And we do hereby pledge ourselves to be present if possible on the occasion and use our best efforts to carry it to effect the objects of the convention.

Arrangements will be made with the various transportation companies for reduced rates of fare to persons attending the convention. A committee has also been appointed to secure a suitable building for holding the convention and to arrange quarters for those attending. Let us make it a grand success.

THOMAS BUCKMAN, New Era.
WM. PHILLIPS, Clackamas.
B. F. FULLER, McMinnville.
A. D. HOWARD, McMinnville.
[illegible] FULLER, McMinnville.
J. H. COOLEY, Whiteaker.
[illegible], Portland.
MRS. L. A. HEATH, Ilwaco.
MR. A. B. HEATH, Ilwaco.
[illegible], East Portland.
JAMES ATHEY, Oregon City.
R. F. YOUNG, Medford.
[illegible] PAYNE, Ashland.
WM. [illegible], Sheridan.
M. ZUMWALT, Butteville.
[illegible] COLDEN, Butteville.
S. R. MAY, Canby.
J. H. McMILLAN, East Portland.
JOHN KENSE, Wilsonville.
JAMES VINCENT, Heppner.
D. B. SCHOLFIELD, Baker City.
JOSEPH SMITH, Tillamook.
D. H. HENDEE, East Portland.
J. A. CHENOWETH, Kings Valley.
W. COOLEY, Salem.
[illegible] POND, Corvallis.
GEORGE SMITH, Corvallis.
MRS. M. REED, Lebanon.
MRS. A. HOWARD, Astoria.
MR. & MRS. W. G. CHANCE, Astoria.
MRS. [illegible] MALLORY, Salem.
J. S. DAWKINS, Salem.
THOMAS HASKELL, Portland.
MRS. WITHERELL, Eugene City.
WM. TAYLOR, Roseburg.
[illegible], Milwaukie.
T. W. DAVENPORT, Silverton.
REV. WM. JOLLY, Hillsboro.
C. A. REED, Portland.
A. S. BRIFF, Portland.
ALLEN HAMILTON, Portland.
JACOB PETERS, Portland.
M. LAFAYETTE MOORE, East Portland.
JOSEPH WEBBER, Albany.

THE HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL.

A T Iley, B[illegible] City	I H Saunders, Eugene
Thos Coff, do	W C Archer, Tacoma
J Tilley, Walla Walla	M Jackson, do
Wm Fran, do	Milton Folck, do
D B Roberts & wf, Va	S Folck, do
Miss Hackl[illegible], do	Thos Hinckley, Sheridan
John Houser, Independence	J H Dickson, do
H Calvin, [illegible]	Dan Elliott, McMinnville
I Williams & fy, Corvallis	D Skinner, Umpqua
W Henry, Oakland	H M Bunson, Eureka, Ks
C M Iettre, do	Geo Volmer, Red Bluff
Geo I Clin, do	R Larwenly, Salem
M M Devera x, Sedalia	Miss R C Morford, Vancouver
W R Cluke, Vancouver	John Murphy, Ft Klamath
Miss A Crawford, do	P Hinkley, do
R H Clark, do	Chas McDonald, Umatilla
Ed Drake, do	E H Lovergun, Riverside
George Curtis, Dayton Or	James Spooner, Chicago
Mrs Carter & 2 dtrs, do	Guy Wallace, The Dalles
Ben Curtis, do	E Grindle, Rainier
J C Hess, Cascades	B K Deming, Chehalis
W Spoker, Modesto Cal	Francis Long, Pendleton
Fred Spenker, do	A Tidver, do
James Raterger, do	R Wilde, do
Miss M Smith, Pomeroy	C Stechem & wf, do
Mrs F L Shaumsey, do	Miss Wilde, do
J Karned & wf, do	H Gerbring & sn, Eagle Rck
J O Brien, Cascades	J T German, Baker City
W Ames, Cascades	John Hostetter, Salem
Paul Dunlap & sn, Kan	J Richards & son, do
R Donnelly & wf, Daytn	Miss F Minty, Alkali
Jas Oliver, Pomeroy	Mrs W Kesthr, do
Miss J Hughes, do	J S Scranton, Wis
I Mutaky & fm, do	L W Tice, La Grande
Mrs Lees & 2 ch, Wis	G W Gough & fam, Rome
W T Shapwick, Pomeroy	A Willy & wf, Tacoma
A T Platter, Dayton	Dan Murray, Boston
A J Dexter, do	W Rosebrook & fm, do
John Lind & fm, do	M R Smith & fm, do
A Wagerson, Jameston	Mrs Bonn & ch, Bakr City
John Simpson, do	A Elliott & fm, Iowa
J F Mos, Dayton	Mrs Conway & m, do
Miss Sholey, do	Chas Vandevere, do
Miss Virey, do	Ishp Temple, do
O O Pickard, Spok Falls	C W Smith, do
Ed Smith, Umatilla	P Williams & wf, Umatilla

ST. CHARLES.

W M Elliott, Oakland	W Olson, Tillamook
G A Jackson, Rogue Riv	A S Buchanan, Corvallis
P O Hara, Clatsop	J P Robinson, Auburn N Y
F T Wagner, do	Mrs C G Chambers, Madisn
W F Bongasser, McMinn	E Schuffelin, Cornelius
M Campbell, Yaquina	Mrs I Richardson, Salem
F B Turner, Astoria	H O Baker, do
Dr Jay Tuttle, do	D J Talbot, Olympia
I Martins, do	W Fraine, Coos Mills
A T Johns, do	Mrs Stevens, Tacoma
F D Curtis, do	F C Miller, Hood River
Miss Mack, Canby	S S Dallas, do
Miss Thropp, do	C S Johnson, Delta
B H Pierce, Harrisburg	A J Zumwall, Irving
M D Winterby, Roseburg	Mrs A Cherry & sn, Eugene
Mrs J R Strong, Seattle	Dr T F Smith, Colfax
Miss S Strong, do	M A Baker, Dayton
A F Jess & p, Walla Walla	D C Geusmry, do
J Riley, do	J W Jessee, do
A McAllister, do	Miss M Jessee, do
D Jones, Baker City	Miss Jefferson, do
C I Reynolds, do	Miss Conover, do
I H Parker, do	D B Kimball & w, do
I I Horn & w, do	C C [illegible]rrett & w, do
W Crister & fy, Pendleton	J Eder, do
F C Sharon, do	W Woods, do
D McColly, Salem	W A Tele, Joseph
J Henrickson, Heppner	J Blakerley, Arling on
C Siers, do	C F Boyle, Denver
[illegible] M D [illegible] & w, Cove	M Johnson, La Grande
I Sperry, Ione	Mrs Montgomery, do
H F Percival, Spokane Fall	E Newbery & w, Astoria
Mrs M F [illegible]son, do	Miss Grounds, do
J D Lamb, Walla Walla	Miss B Crounds, do
F I Whitlesey, Pittsville	C B Wheeler & w, Waitsbg
I I Pastman, Or City	J H Paulin & w, do
Dr J J Estes, Baker City	Mrs D J Sloons, do
Miss A Estes, do	Mrs Conlonwin, do
Miss M Smith, do	J J Holland, La Grande
Mrs I Froebstal, do	Miss H Proebstal, do
H W Shear, Milwaukie	Miss M Froebstal, do
D D Harris, Milton	I Froebstal, do
I M Young, Colfax	F B Regan, do

QUIMBY.

A J Raley, Salem Or	F W Wilson, The Dalles
I Gibbon, Washington Co	F A Butler, do
C C Bush, Hastings Neb	H A Grant, St Louis
C W Wiswell, do	Chas Darling, do
A Bassett, do	Jacob Bieler, Blue Mts
Mrs A Cochrane, Indiana	J A Creswell & w, Winlocks
I M Dickinson, do	Geo C Braley, The Dalles
I I Burbee, do	E E Leslie, Tacoma
I B Hoover, Fossil	Th Rockfellow, do
J M McCreery, do	J F Dugan, Stella, W T
Jas Quaid, do	Mark Shultz, do
I W Klepper, St Paul	Ed Perkins, Deep Crk Fls
R I Owen, do	J J Banta, Centralia
I A Terrance, Dayton W T	D M Lewis, do
I Wilson, do	Frk Merrimen, do
Mrs Rogers, Walla Walla	H D Camp, Waitsburg
Miss I A Biyer, do	Jas Stutker, Baker City
I Smith & w, W T	W A Jones, San Fran
Frank Walters, W T	H H Adams, Salem
A W Smith, Dayton	W R Loberts, do
T I Smith, do	W A White, Oregon City
W Camp[illegible], Prescott W T	J W White & w, Pendleton
Arno Hammer, do	I Cram, do
B Hart, do	Miss Ida Caoness, do
Las Vally, St Paul	J J Stoneburg, do
I H Barter, Chicago	B Davis, do
Ley Hitter, do	B F Magill, Dalles
J I Hopper, do	Mrs Dt Magill, do
T B Wyler, Waitsburg	J McLaughlin, do
I Cass, do	J A Myers, Spokane Falls
S S Coe, do	A Wetherford, Pendleton
D C Cakers, Illinois	I S Halbrook, Lincoln
Wm C Crasley, Wardner	G W Dersham, Denver
J Q A Richardson, Chicago	H O Zeunevalt, do
Mrs J Q A Reardson, do	Mrs H O Zeunetalt, do
S H Mer, do	Luke McGinnis, do
B Kennedy, Umatilla Co	Mrs Doty, Iowa
Mrs Reckel, do	I D Doty, do
Mrs Lubinson, Spokane	A D Smith

ESMOND.

Mrs Ferceson, Albany	C Taulus, Salem
G I Atkinson, Tacoma	I Dumbleton, Victoria
I Coutig, S F	N J Hunt & wf, Tacoma
W A Piper & wf, Phila	A W Ringman, N J
Mrs West, Sch[illegible]	F Polhemus, S F
W O Turrell, S F	Mrs M Wallis, Eugene
Mrs I Searcy, Dayton	J W Barlow, England
C G Thompson, Salem	J M Zien, S F
A T Ambrose, N Y	C I Broadbrest, N Y
H M Hoyt, Seattle	J Conway & wf, Alder
Mrs Ralston, La Grande	P Ritz & wf, W W
C S Miller, Dayton	Wm Rasmus, W W
Chas Barry, W W	Margaret Berry, W W
W K Rogers, Idaho	I Smith, Dalles
J Sackuitz, Pomeroy	J H Gallagher & d, Emry
C M Hodge, N Y	Miss A Dodge, N Y
Miss Hallett, Boston	N F Dawson, Washington
F H Bacon, Omaha	Miss Thompson, Dalles
I M Shelter, Dalles	Ed H Ornak, Iparia
I Knight, Arlington	Mrs I Weaver, Arlington
C R Kirkpatrick, Huntgtn	Mrs Prescott & d, Huntgt
C Mcklu ey, Durkee	Mrs W Ryan, Iowa
James Woods, Oregon	I B Howard, Pendleton
A H Metcalf, Milton	

MERCHANT.

H I [illegible] & wf, Indpdc	H J Sawer, Jacksonville
Fred C Lavler, do	S Truman, M Minnville
I [illegible]er Wood, Kalama	G W Hooper, Ellensburg
A S Tater, South Prairie	E H Thomas, Pittsburg
W H Hendricks, Elmira	C M Smiley, Dickinson
A W Rogers, Sprague	C F Anderson, Spokane
P R C [illegible]ingham, Sw Dk	H Melville, Ogden
D F [illegible], Victoria	R C F Smith w f & ch, Helena
C W Soick, Astoria	G B Miller, Dalles
W Archer, Tacoma	J S White, do
I C Morris, do	E Ross, Dayton
Martin Upper, do	I Hazelton, Albany
C I Hester, Grants Pass	D Smith, Umatilla
I T Morris, Skamokawa	Sml Heagy, Hampton Ill
I Dillon, Butte	H D Foster, San Fran
J S Spaulding, St Paul	W H Carter, Ilwaco C
A J O Neil, Roseburg	I B Noller, Caldwell I T
C I Hunt, Salmon Falls	Mrs H H M B[illegible], Ind
J I McDor[illegible], Omaha	I May, [illegible]
D B Simmons, wf & ch, Kenosha Wis	S Smith Johnson, W W

HOLTON.

J C Howard, Arkansas	A Collins & wf, San Jos
Chas T Unman, Tacoma	B P Earhart, Salem
J C Metcalf, San Fran	E J Lansing, Albany
H A Hall, do	L Sayres, Linkville
O P Savage, Dallas	D F Williams, Boston
Miss L Lindsey, do	J W Greenman, Spokane
J H Simpson, Corvallis	I Lindsey, do
I Fleming, Clackamas	C F Clough, do
A Fairgrieve, Vancouver	W I Whitmore, San Fr
C I Brooks, Walla Wall	C C Higby, Wardner I T
John Dovell, do	S W Young, U S A

GILMAN.

Capt I Sebree, U S A	Dr M F Naden, B C
Mrs U Sebree, do	O W Yeargain, St Helens
J M Williams, do	W G Pickett, Junction
S McConipe, do	C M Hutchinson, S F
N T Walters, S F	Geo Chandler, Dalles
S Seltenbach, Spokane	W Jarlton, do
W G Pro[illegible]ke, Sprague	H C Hooper, do
S A Miller, Astoria	P S Ball, Olympia

Bishop Ireland's Position.
New York World (Dem.)

The newspaper organ of Bishop Ireland, the most influential prelate in the Northwest, has declared against the democratic ticket in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota. Its reason is that the republicans favor, while the democrats oppose, high license and other just compensation for and wise restrictions upon the liquor traffic. The bishop opposes the "wide-open" policy for saloons and is particularly bitter against the free whisky" platform and record of the democratic candidate for governor of Minnesota.

No party can afford—to put it on the low ground of votes alone—to oppose reasonable regulation of the liquor traffic. The policy of high license tends to shut up the low groggeries, while it brings back to the taxpayers a portion of the inevitable public expense caused by intemperance. There is a safe middle ground between prohibitory fanaticism and an unrestricted traffic.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Agts. San Francisco.

[illegible] Prices T[illegible] [illegible]

Skeptics Should Read Our Prices To-Day.

Then come to our store to morrow and test the truthfulness of what we say. No matter how low the prices will be if you will take the trouble to look through our stock you will find we have what we advertise every time—better goods for less money than can be bought elsewhere.

During Fair Week

THE FOLLOWING

[illegible] Bargains

Will be placed before the Public

C. P.

CORSETS in all sizes, 98c!

Sold from $1 75 to $3 00
Come in and get one before they are all sold

Ladies' Linen Chemisettes 19c!

In all sizes. Come in before they are all gone. Chemisettes are the very latest styles.

$5.98

Will buy a Brown or Black Astrachan Jacket large metal buttons. Examine our Cloaks before buying.

Grand Reduction in Cloaks.

Some of the Bargains are

SEAL PLUSH SACQUES, $27.50!

Former price $3[illegible]

SEAL PLUSH SACQUES, $35!

Former price $4[illegible]

CLOTH NEWMARKETS, $5.25!

Former price $[illegible]

[illegible]

Cor. 1st and Taylor Sts.

KOHN

THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER

Cor. Second and Morrison Sts.

Not Crazy

But We've Got an Ax

Come and see us and we will whisper in your ear. We'll tell you what we are going to do.

THIS WEEK WE'VE GOT

Some men's bargains. For instance, a [illegible] Business Suits at $12 50, $15 and $18. These are extra big bargains, some lots that [illegible] East and which have just arrived.

THEN WE'VE GOT

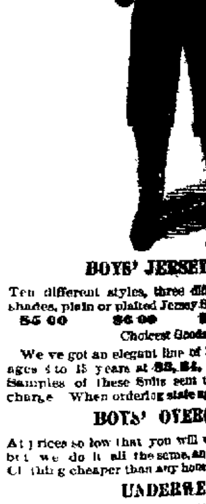
A big lot of English Thibbet Suits in blue [illegible] at $16 50, the regular price all over is $[illegible]. We have over 100 styles in nice Cassimere Suits at any price.

PROMENADE SUITS.

Now here we can beat. We have got [illegible] ful Nobby Suits in four-button frocks and [illegible] bert frocks and one button cutaways [illegible] let you pick from over forty different [illegible] prices from $20 to $35. These goods are [illegible] class, sewed with silk and the very [illegible] them.

OVERCOATS.

Now this is pretty near to Overcoat season. We are ready for just one thousand customers. We have got a line that the most fastidious can [illegible] at any price. We have some [illegible] Overcoats which it will be well for [illegible] ers to examine.



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Ten different styles, three different [illegible] shades, plain or plaited Jersey Suits. Price $5 00, $6 00, $6 50, $[illegible]
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We've got an elegant line of Short Pants Suits ages 4 to 15 years at $3, $4, $5, $6, [illegible] Samples of these Suits sent to the country free of charge. When ordering state age.

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At prices so low that you will wonder how we [illegible] but we do it all the same, and we are selling [illegible] Clothing cheaper than any house on the coast.

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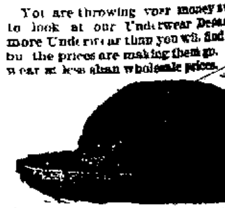
You are throwing your money away [illegible] to look at our Underwear Department. [illegible] more Underwear than you will find in any [illegible] but the prices are making them go. We [illegible] wear at less than wholesale prices.



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An Elegant Stiff Hat, Black or Brown. [illegible] any address [illegible] extra.

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Those wishing Suits to order will [illegible] us leaders. We guarantee a fit, [illegible] lowest prices ever offered in this city, [illegible] cash only.

We mail Catalogue and Samples [illegible] any address. When ordering [illegible] state style of Coat and chest measure.

KOHN

102 2d [illegible]

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TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

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